

Student Son, Drafted, Feels Despair

Saigon Family Lives Drama Of Sudden Military Crisis

By Philip A. McCombs

SAIGON, March 25 (UPI).—The 22-year-old son of an upper-middle-class family sat on a comfortable sofa at home this afternoon and talked about what it feels like, at a moment of grave crisis for his nation, to have suddenly been drafted into the army under the emergency conscription law enacted a week ago.

This young student spoke softly in perfect English as his mother, father, other family members and college mates sat around the living room. He spoke of how recent events have dramatically altered the lives and hopes not only of himself but of millions of other Vietnamese.

"I'm going into the army and I know that it means I'll never be able to get out," he said. "I know now that all my dreams and plans for the future are shattered. You know, I wanted to go and study in a good college in the United States, but the government wouldn't let me go."

"I don't want to go into the army. I don't feel good about it, but I feel that I will be fighting for the people and not for some corrupt minority in government. I'm not frightened, just kind of disappointed. My mother is very sorry and she's afraid for me and I understand her feeling. You know, in 1953, my father went into the army for just two years and he ended up staying in most of his life. Now at the end of it we still have nothing and now I follow him."

Age Lowered
While he spoke, three of his classmates sat around a nearby dining table studying for examinations—their last for a while because they, too, have been drafted under the new lower age requirements that subject an estimated additional 50,000 persons to the draft.

"My friends are going in with me, that's right," the young man said. He paused and then added, "We're going, I guess, because the war is for everybody, not just the poor people."

The notion of paying a bribe to keep the son out of the army was never considered. The father, a retired civil servant, feels strongly that such a course of action would be wrong.

The government defeats of the past three weeks, the drafting of their son, and the deteriorating situation that puts their future in doubt are in many ways only a new chapter in an old and familiar story for this family.

"In 1954, we came down from Hanoi by ship," said the father, who speaks English with a French accent. "My wife and our first four children escaped from Hanoi and joined me in Hanoi just three days before the road was closed by the Communists. Our son, who is now being drafted, was with us then and he was just nine months old."

"Now I'm afraid," the mother said. "We left Hanoi once to run away from the Communists and now if they come into Saigon I'm afraid they won't leave us safe."

Sister in America
For 29-year-old daughter, a mother of three who has been trying in vain to send her children to a sister living with an American husband in New York, said, "Yes, we don't know where to run now. My mother always said that if the Communists attacked a city you could run away into the countryside, but now the Communists control most of the countryside."

As for thousands of other families in this capital city and elsewhere in Vietnam, concern began to reach crisis proportions with the fall of Ban Me Thuot two weeks ago and the subsequent government decision to abandon most of the Central Highlands.

After President Nguyen Van Thieu announced he was giving up two key highland provinces without a fight, the father began preparations—such as they are possible now—for the worst. He told his wife to lay in an extra stock of rice and be ordered all important personal documents to be photocopied for each family member in case the family is split up.

There are eight children ranging

in age from 9 to 30. Except for the daughter in the United States, all are here in Saigon.

All these preparations have a certain tentativeness about them because nobody really believes there is anywhere to run. Yet there does not appear to be any sense of impending doom among the family members. They speak of solutions and compromises.

"Life Will Be Hard"
"I'm not really afraid to live with the Communists," the daughter said. "They're human beings, too. But life will be hard, and the only thing I'm really afraid of is if the Communists don't allow my children to live with me—that would be the worst thing of all."

"There must go," the father said. "He no longer has any prestige, he can no longer lead us." In Mr. Thieu's place, he said, one of dozens of politicians or generals could do a better job.

The father, a fervent anti-Communist, said resignedly that some sort of agreement must be worked out with the Communists. "Not right now perhaps but sometime later on."

He said that in time, "the old generation of Communists in the North will be gone and we will have a new, broad-minded generation to deal with." By the same token, he added, the old nationalists in the South, like himself, will also be gone and a new generation, that of his son, will rise up to negotiate with the other side.

Even so, "it's a very unhappy time for us now," he said. "You know, my son is drafted and will go into the army in two weeks, and I have just received my discharge from the army reserve after 21 years of service."



IN CAMBODIA—Refugee children lined up to get milk from relief worker in Tuol Leap, west of Phnom Penh.

Ford Is Sending Army Chief To Saigon to Assess Situation

WASHINGTON, March 25 (UPI).—President Ford ordered the Army chief of staff, Gen. Frederick Weyand, to South Vietnam to make an assessment of the situation there, the White House announced today.

As Communist forces continued to tighten their hold on the northern part of South Vietnam, the White House said that Gen. Weyand would particularly examine the need for additional U.S. assistance for Saigon.

White House spokesman Ron

Nessen said that Gen. Weyand was selected because he "has good relations" with South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu. Gen. Weyand has been a U.S. military commander in Vietnam.

Mr. Nessen said that Mr. Ford ordered the general "to convey to the South Vietnamese the President's support and to tell them he is making an all-out effort to obtain additional support."

Admission Voiced
The press secretary also said that the President had met with a delegation of South Vietnamese leaders and expressed his "respect and admiration" for Mr. Thieu and the South Vietnamese people.

Meanwhile, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee chairman, Sen. John Sparkman, D-Ala., urged a "major relief" effort for the area by the United Nations.

Sen. Sparkman released a letter he wrote to the President asking that the United States seek to reconvene the international conference on Vietnam which ratified the 1973 Vietnam agreement and open talks on the problem with China and the Soviet Union.

He said that the conference can be reconvened "by a joint request by the United States and Vietnam or at the request of six of the 12 parties to the agreement."

Not Implemented
He wrote that "since the cease-fire agreement has never been implemented by either side, I think it is time we sat down and talked with the Russians and the Chinese in particular, about the situation."

Sen. Sparkman said that, in the meantime, efforts must be made "to ease the pain and suffering" of the refugees and called on the UN to mount a major relief effort.

So far, Congress has refused administration requests for \$300 million in emergency aid to Saigon and \$222 million for Cambodia.

Evacuation
At Danang
(Continued from Page 1)
recent months, immediately rejected the offer.

The South Vietnamese Army was reported to be forming a new defense line around Danang. The southern anchor was at Thanh Binh, 25 miles to the south, and the northern perimeter was at the coast road. The Communists are holding the Da Bac Pass blocking access to Danang and Hue is cut off, although elements of the South Vietnamese Army are still fighting in the city.

The fighting has been hard. Tam Ky was held for six hours against a Communist force led by tanks and supported by heavy artillery. But the resolution shown by the South Vietnamese infantry there and in other battles, U.S. sources said, should not obscure the hopelessness of the government's position in the north.

Such hopes as exist depend on a more active military policy in the south. The shuffle that made Lt. Gen. Nguyen Van Minh military governor of Saigon in place of Adm. Chung Tam Cang, a source said, is not as important to the battle as signs that the army has an aggressive strategy and intends to use it.

The Americans still in Danang included families of diplomatic personnel and civilians working under contract for the South Vietnamese government.

Military officials said Hue and the provincial capitals of Tam Ky and Quang Ngai were abandoned without a fight, although the North Vietnamese shelled Hue and Quang Ngai. The Saigon command reported that North Vietnamese tanks also attacked Quang Ngai, but other officials said the tanks were more than three miles away from the city when the army pulled out.

Richardson Digs Out
LONDON, March 25 (UPI).—Sir Robert Richardson, U.S. ambassador to Britain, and his wife were buried in a small avalanche today while skiing in Austria but were unhurt and dug themselves out, an embassy spokesman said.

Faisal's Death Called Setback By Kissinger

U.S. Vows New Drive To Prevent Fighting

(Continued from Page 1)

White House issued a statement characterizing King Faisal as "a close friend of the United States" and expressing President Ford's "deepest sorrow" at his death.

Mr. Ford designated Vice-President Rockefeller to convey the President's condolences on Faisal's death to the new Saudi monarch. Accompanied by Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton, Mr. Rockefeller was to leave on an Air Force plane at midnight. The U.S. delegation was not, however, expected to attend Faisal's funeral.

A State Department spokesman said that "King Faisal's death could be a great loss to the American position in the Middle East," adding that despite his part in the oil embargo the King "remained deeply committed to Secretary Kissinger's effort to attempt to restore peace" in the area.

Another official said of the assassination: "My God, it couldn't have come at a worse time."

The problem, these officials said, was not the possibility that the two nations' bilateral relations would change, which they considered extremely unlikely, but that the new ruler, Faisal's brother, Khalid bin Abdul Aziz, does not have the immense prestige that King Faisal had in the Arab world and therefore would not have the same ability to restrain more militant Arabs.

Personal Bond
Mr. Kissinger, after testifying to the House panel, noted that a "personal bond" had developed between himself and Faisal and said that his "wise counsel" will "be greatly missed" in peace efforts.

Mr. Kissinger met with the King about 10 days ago. Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., said that the King's death "adds to the difficulties confronting the Middle East."

Sen. John Sparkman, D-Ala., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, expressed hope that the King's successor would continue a policy of moderation.

Rep. William Brockmeyer of Michigan, ranking Republican on the Foreign Affairs Committee, said he was shocked by the assassination and added that King Faisal "certainly had a moderating effect."

New Effort Urged
LONDON, March 25 (UPI).—Foreign Secretary James Callaghan said today that efforts to achieve a Middle East peace settlement must be resumed soon despite the failure of Mr. Kissinger's mission. "There is not all that much time," he said.

Speaking in a House of Commons debate, he said that nothing in the situation rules out the possibility of a settlement going even further than the immediate goals of Mr. Kissinger's step-by-step program.

As the absolute monarch of a country with 25 per cent of the world's oil, the King became rich beyond the wildest tales of the Arabian Nights. It was estimated that, with the income of 13 days of oil production, he could buy all the holdings accumulated by the Rockefeller family over three generations.

Little of King Faisal's wealth went for personal magnificence. There were vast development and social welfare projects for Saudi Arabia, investments overseas, billion-dollar purchases of jet planes and tanks, subsidies for Arab neighbors and charitable works.

There was so much money that King Faisal could not spend it all in an underdeveloped economic structure.

He was an anomaly among the 3,000 princes and 2,000 women of the Saudi royal family. While others spent their millions on cars, air conditioning, gambling, and the like, King Faisal was a devout Muslim, ascetic and unpretentious. He dined on bottled vegetables and stewed fruits daily toward Mecca, shunned smoking, drinking and gambling, and worked most days from 8 a.m. to midnight.

There was so much money that King Faisal could not spend it all in an underdeveloped economic structure.

He was an anomaly among the 3,000 princes and 2,000 women of the Saudi royal family. While others spent their millions on cars, air conditioning, gambling, and the like, King Faisal was a devout Muslim, ascetic and unpretentious. He dined on bottled vegetables and stewed fruits daily toward Mecca, shunned smoking, drinking and gambling, and worked most days from 8 a.m. to midnight.

There was so much money that King Faisal could not spend it all in an underdeveloped economic structure.

He was an anomaly among the 3,000 princes and 2,000 women of the Saudi royal family. While others spent their millions on cars, air conditioning, gambling, and the like, King Faisal was a devout Muslim, ascetic and unpretentious. He dined on bottled vegetables and stewed fruits daily toward Mecca, shunned smoking, drinking and gambling, and worked most days from 8 a.m. to midnight.

There was so much money that King Faisal could not spend it all in an underdeveloped economic structure.

He was an anomaly among the 3,000 princes and 2,000 women of the Saudi royal family. While others spent their millions on cars, air conditioning, gambling, and the like, King Faisal was a devout Muslim, ascetic and unpretentious. He dined on bottled vegetables and stewed fruits daily toward Mecca, shunned smoking, drinking and gambling, and worked most days from 8 a.m. to midnight.

There was so much money that King Faisal could not spend it all in an underdeveloped economic structure.

He was an anomaly among the 3,000 princes and 2,000 women of the Saudi royal family. While others spent their millions on cars, air conditioning, gambling, and the like, King Faisal was a devout Muslim, ascetic and unpretentious. He dined on bottled vegetables and stewed fruits daily toward Mecca, shunned smoking, drinking and gambling, and worked most days from 8 a.m. to midnight.

There was so much money that King Faisal could not spend it all in an underdeveloped economic structure.

He was an anomaly among the 3,000 princes and 2,000 women of the Saudi royal family. While others spent their millions on cars, air conditioning, gambling, and the like, King Faisal was a devout Muslim, ascetic and unpretentious. He dined on bottled vegetables and stewed fruits daily toward Mecca, shunned smoking, drinking and gambling, and worked most days from 8 a.m. to midnight.

There was so much money that King Faisal could not spend it all in an underdeveloped economic structure.

He was an anomaly among the 3,000 princes and 2,000 women of the Saudi royal family. While others spent their millions on cars, air conditioning, gambling, and the like, King Faisal was a devout Muslim, ascetic and unpretentious. He dined on bottled vegetables and stewed fruits daily toward Mecca, shunned smoking, drinking and gambling, and worked most days from 8 a.m. to midnight.



The late King Faisal kissing the Kaaba in Mecca during ceremonies there in 1965.

Faisal's Ascension to Riches and Power

By Paul L. Montgomery

NEW YORK, March 25 (NYT).—From his origin as the third son of an obscure ruler-chieftain in the desert of central Arabia, Faisal bin Abdul Aziz al-Saud rose to be one of the most powerful and richest men in the world.

Although his wealth was based on the accident of oil, King Faisal accumulated power through a mastery of use of tenacity and statecraft. While watching the world stage shrewdly, he consolidated the fragile kingdom founded by his father, brought his desert people to the reality of the 20th century and edged Saudi Arabia from the back rank to the forefront of the Arab states.

The King was a prime political and economic supporter of Egypt, Syria, Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization in the struggle against Israel. The oil embargo following the Arab-Israeli war of October, 1973, under the leadership of King Faisal, was the crucial development in the emerging influence of the undeveloped states against the traditional big powers.

King Faisal encouraged the precipitous price rise that poured billions of dollars into the oil countries following the embargo, disrupting the world economy.

In a matter of months, Saudi Arabia's profit went from about \$1 to more than \$10 a barrel, multiplied by the country's daily production of 8.5 million barrels.

Incredible Wealth
As the absolute monarch of a country with 25 per cent of the world's oil, the King became rich beyond the wildest tales of the Arabian Nights. It was estimated that, with the income of 13 days of oil production, he could buy all the holdings accumulated by the Rockefeller family over three generations.

Little of King Faisal's wealth went for personal magnificence. There were vast development and social welfare projects for Saudi Arabia, investments overseas, billion-dollar purchases of jet planes and tanks, subsidies for Arab neighbors and charitable works.

There was so much money that King Faisal could not spend it all in an underdeveloped economic structure.

He was an anomaly among the 3,000 princes and 2,000 women of the Saudi royal family. While others spent their millions on cars, air conditioning, gambling, and the like, King Faisal was a devout Muslim, ascetic and unpretentious. He dined on bottled vegetables and stewed fruits daily toward Mecca, shunned smoking, drinking and gambling, and worked most days from 8 a.m. to midnight.

There was so much money that King Faisal could not spend it all in an underdeveloped economic structure.

He was an anomaly among the 3,000 princes and 2,000 women of the Saudi royal family. While others spent their millions on cars, air conditioning, gambling, and the like, King Faisal was a devout Muslim, ascetic and unpretentious. He dined on bottled vegetables and stewed fruits daily toward Mecca, shunned smoking, drinking and gambling, and worked most days from 8 a.m. to midnight.

There was so much money that King Faisal could not spend it all in an underdeveloped economic structure.

He was an anomaly among the 3,000 princes and 2,000 women of the Saudi royal family. While others spent their millions on cars, air conditioning, gambling, and the like, King Faisal was a devout Muslim, ascetic and unpretentious. He dined on bottled vegetables and stewed fruits daily toward Mecca, shunned smoking, drinking and gambling, and worked most days from 8 a.m. to midnight.

There was so much money that King Faisal could not spend it all in an underdeveloped economic structure.

He was an anomaly among the 3,000 princes and 2,000 women of the Saudi royal family. While others spent their millions on cars, air conditioning, gambling, and the like, King Faisal was a devout Muslim, ascetic and unpretentious. He dined on bottled vegetables and stewed fruits daily toward Mecca, shunned smoking, drinking and gambling, and worked most days from 8 a.m. to midnight.

There was so much money that King Faisal could not spend it all in an underdeveloped economic structure.

He was an anomaly among the 3,000 princes and 2,000 women of the Saudi royal family. While others spent their millions on cars, air conditioning, gambling, and the like, King Faisal was a devout Muslim, ascetic and unpretentious. He dined on bottled vegetables and stewed fruits daily toward Mecca, shunned smoking, drinking and gambling, and worked most days from 8 a.m. to midnight.

There was so much money that King Faisal could not spend it all in an underdeveloped economic structure.

He was an anomaly among the 3,000 princes and 2,000 women of the Saudi royal family. While others spent their millions on cars, air conditioning, gambling, and the like, King Faisal was a devout Muslim, ascetic and unpretentious. He dined on bottled vegetables and stewed fruits daily toward Mecca, shunned smoking, drinking and gambling, and worked most days from 8 a.m. to midnight.

There was so much money that King Faisal could not spend it all in an underdeveloped economic structure.

He was an anomaly among the 3,000 princes and 2,000 women of the Saudi royal family. While others spent their millions on cars, air conditioning, gambling, and the like, King Faisal was a devout Muslim, ascetic and unpretentious. He dined on bottled vegetables and stewed fruits daily toward Mecca, shunned smoking, drinking and gambling, and worked most days from 8 a.m. to midnight.

There was so much money that King Faisal could not spend it all in an underdeveloped economic structure.

He was an anomaly among the 3,000 princes and 2,000 women of the Saudi royal family. While others spent their millions on cars, air conditioning, gambling, and the like, King Faisal was a devout Muslim, ascetic and unpretentious. He dined on bottled vegetables and stewed fruits daily toward Mecca, shunned smoking, drinking and gambling, and worked most days from 8 a.m. to midnight.

From Obscure Origin

Faisal's Ascension to Riches and Power

had opposed the creation of Israel from the beginning, and habitually referred to the country as "unhappy Palestine."

In 1970, in all seriousness, he gave this analysis of Soviet aims in the Mideast:

"Communism is a Zionist creation designed to fulfill the aims of Zionism. They are only pretending to work against each other in the Mideast."

In 1933, little noticed at the time, Ibn Saud gave Standard Oil of California permission to prospect in his country. But he had little confidence in the effort.

The exploration proved the vast oil reserves of Saudi Arabia. By 1940, King Saud had inherited his power. And in 1945, the consortium of American companies called Aramco (Arabian-American Oil Co.) had taken over production. By the 1950s, the Saudi family was getting \$300 million a year in royalties; in the 1960s, the figure rose above \$300 million.

Before his death in November, 1963, Ibn Saud designated Saud as his successor and Faisal as crown prince and premier.

King Saud handed over power to Prince Faisal, though retaining as King, and the Prince went to work to curb royal spending. By 1960, King Saud had inherited his power. And in 1945, the consortium of American companies called Aramco (Arabian-American Oil Co.) had taken over production. By the 1950s, the Saudi family was getting \$300 million a year in royalties; in the 1960s, the figure rose above \$300 million.

Before his death in November, 1963, Ibn Saud designated Saud as his successor and Faisal as crown prince and premier.

King Saud handed over power to Prince Faisal, though retaining as King, and the Prince went to work to curb royal spending. By 1960, King Saud had inherited his power. And in 1945, the consortium of American companies called Aramco (Arabian-American Oil Co.) had taken over production. By the 1950s, the Saudi family was getting \$300 million a year in royalties; in the 1960s, the figure rose above \$300 million.

Before his death in November, 1963, Ibn Saud designated Saud as his successor and Faisal as crown prince and premier.

King Saud handed over power to Prince Faisal, though retaining as King, and the Prince went to work to curb royal spending. By 1960, King Saud had inherited his power. And in 1945, the consortium of American companies called Aramco (Arabian-American Oil Co.) had taken over production. By the 1950s, the Saudi family was getting \$300 million a year in royalties; in the 1960s, the figure rose above \$300 million.

Before his death in November, 1963, Ibn Saud designated Saud as his successor and Faisal as crown prince and premier.

King Saud handed over power to Prince Faisal, though retaining as King, and the Prince went to work to curb royal spending. By 1960, King Saud had inherited his power. And in 1945, the consortium of American companies called Aramco (Arabian-American Oil Co.) had taken over production. By the 1950s, the Saudi family was getting \$300 million a year in royalties; in the 1960s, the figure rose above \$300 million.

Before his death in November, 1963, Ibn Saud designated Saud as his successor and Faisal as crown prince and premier.

King Saud handed over power to Prince Faisal, though retaining as King, and the Prince went to work to curb royal spending. By 1960, King Saud had inherited his power. And in 1945, the consortium of American companies called Aramco (Arabian-American Oil Co.) had taken over production. By the 1950s, the Saudi family was getting \$300 million a year in royalties; in the 1960s, the figure rose above \$300 million.

Before his death in November, 1963, Ibn Saud designated Saud as his successor and Faisal as crown prince and premier.

King Saud handed over power to Prince Faisal, though retaining as King, and the Prince went to work to curb royal spending. By 1960, King Saud had inherited his power. And in 1945, the consortium of American companies called Aramco (Arabian-American Oil Co.) had taken over production. By the 1950s, the Saudi family was getting \$300 million a year in royalties; in the 1960s, the figure rose above \$300 million.

Before his death in November, 1963, Ibn Saud designated Saud as his successor and Faisal as crown prince and premier.

King Saud handed over power to Prince Faisal, though retaining as King, and the Prince went to work to curb royal spending. By 1960, King Saud had inherited his power. And in 1945, the consortium of American companies called Aramco (Arabian-American Oil Co.) had taken over production. By the 1950s, the Saudi family was getting \$300 million a year in royalties; in the 1960s, the figure rose above \$300 million.

Before his death in November, 1963, Ibn Saud designated Saud as his successor and Faisal as crown prince and premier.

King Saud handed over power to Prince Faisal, though retaining as King, and the Prince went to work to curb royal spending. By 1960, King Saud had inherited his power. And in 1945, the consortium of American companies called Aramco (Arabian-American Oil Co.) had taken over production. By the 1950s, the Saudi family was getting \$300 million a year in royalties; in the 1960s, the figure rose above \$300 million.

Before his death in November, 1963, Ibn Saud designated Saud as his successor and Faisal as crown prince and premier.

King Saud handed over power to Prince Faisal, though retaining as King, and the Prince went to work to curb royal spending. By 1960, King Saud had inherited his power. And in 1945, the consortium of American companies called Aramco (Arabian-American Oil Co.) had taken over production. By the 1950s, the Saudi family was getting \$300 million a year in royalties; in the 1960s, the figure rose above \$300 million.

Before his death in November, 1963, Ibn Saud designated Saud as his successor and Faisal as crown prince and premier.

King Saud handed over power to Prince Faisal, though retaining as King, and the Prince went to work to curb royal spending. By 1960, King Saud had inherited his power. And in 1945, the consortium of American companies called Aramco (Arabian-American Oil Co.) had taken over production. By the 1950s, the Saudi family was getting \$300 million a year in royalties; in the 1960s, the figure rose above \$300 million.

Before his death in November, 1963, Ibn Saud designated Saud as his successor and Faisal as crown prince and premier.

King Saud handed over power to Prince Faisal, though retaining as King, and the Prince went to work to curb royal spending. By 1960, King Saud had inherited his power. And in 1945, the consortium of American companies called Aramco (Arabian-American Oil Co.) had taken over production. By the 1950s, the Saudi family was getting \$300 million a year in royalties; in the 1960s, the figure rose above \$300 million.

King Saud, though well-meaning, was more concerned with royal pleasures than his country's future. He squandered royalties on 24 palaces, 100 concubines and fleets of Cadillacs. Much of the money was left to Prince Faisal.

In a decree of March 22, 1964, King Saud handed over power to Prince Faisal, though retaining as King, and the Prince went to work to curb royal spending. By 1960, King Saud had inherited his power. And in 1945, the consortium of American companies called Aramco (Arabian-American Oil Co.) had taken over production. By the 1950s, the Saudi family was getting \$300 million a year in royalties; in the 1960s, the figure rose above \$300 million.

Before his death in November, 1963, Ibn Saud designated Saud as his successor and Faisal as crown prince and premier.

King Saud handed over power to Prince Faisal, though retaining as King, and the Prince went to work to curb royal spending. By 1960, King Saud had inherited his power. And in 1945, the consortium of American companies called Aramco (Arabian-American Oil Co.) had taken over production. By the 1950s, the Saudi family was getting \$300 million a year in royalties; in the 1960s, the figure rose above \$300 million.

Before his death in November, 1963, Ibn Saud designated Saud as his successor and Faisal as crown prince and premier.

King Saud handed over power to Prince Faisal, though retaining as King, and the Prince went to work to curb royal spending. By 1960, King Saud had inherited his power. And in 1945, the consortium of American companies called Aramco (Arabian-American Oil Co.) had taken over production. By the 1950s, the Saudi family was getting \$300 million a year in royalties; in the 1960s, the figure rose above \$300 million.

Before his death in November, 1963, Ibn Saud designated Saud as his successor and Faisal as crown prince and premier.

King Saud handed over power to Prince Faisal, though retaining as King, and the Prince went to work to curb royal spending. By 1960, King Saud had inherited his power. And in 1945, the consortium of American companies called Aramco (Arabian-American Oil Co.) had taken over production. By the 1950s, the Saudi family was getting \$300 million a year in royalties; in the 1960s, the figure rose above

b-Caused Cancer Is Found reading to Kin, Neighbors

By Stuart Auerbach

YORK, March 25 (UPI).—Undred years after the first cases of cancer, scientists are finding that the hazards of the place are spreading to miles of workers and those near some factories.

Asbestos workers, Dr. H. A. Anderson reported here yesterday, fibers home in their clothing and spread cases of lung cancer and lung ailments to their wives and children.

Among the families of 354 asbestos workers, Dr. Anderson's team from the Mount Sinai Medical School here found 5 per cent of them showed changes comparable to men who worked in asbestos factories.

Autopsy results show that 100 per cent of those who live in cities have asbestos fibers in their lungs, gotten mainly from breathing air near construction sites.

There are 20 per cent more cases of lung cancer among people who live near orchards where there has been a large amount of spraying with lead-arsenate insecticide than would be expected from the general population.

Children who live near copper smelters in Tacoma, Wash., have unusually high levels of arsenic in their blood and urine, which could forestall future cases of cancer.

People living within a quarter-mile of a beryllium factory near Philadelphia are dying of berylliosis, a lung disease similar to black lung in coal miners. Wives of workers living farther away from the plant died as a result of inhaling the beryllium dust while washing their husbands' clothing.

Defective Children
Dr. Peter Infante of the Ohio State Department of Health reported that mothers living near plants making polyvinyl chloride gave birth to a greater number of defective children than the state or county average.

Dr. Thomas Corbett of the University of Michigan Medical Center also reported an unusually high rate of birth defects among children of operating-room nurses who worked while pregnant, and among those of the wives of anesthesiologists. He implicated some of the gases, especially isoflurane, used as anesthesia. He said that the gas may cause changes in male sperm.

In a speech opening the four-day meeting on occupationally caused cancers, Dr. Wagoner said that, 200 years after Percival Pott reported an increase in cancer of the scrotum among chimney sweeps in London as a result of breathing carbon products from the burning of coal, thousands of coke oven workers in U.S. steel mills are inhaling the same substance. They are dying of lung cancer at 51 times the rate of the general population, he said.

Radiation Concentrations
In 1971, he continued, 90 years after studies showed that miners in the Mt. Mansfield of Central Europe were dying of lung cancer, 30 years later on radioactivity, "thousands of American uranium miners were still working in radiation concentrations of such magnitude as to triple their prospects of dying of lung cancer."

Dr. Wagoner said that U.S. dye workers "are literally sloshing" in chemicals known as aromatic amines that were found to cause cancer 80 years ago.

"As recently as 1974," he continued, "50 per cent of former employees at a benzidine plant in the United States were reported to have developed bladder cancer."

Sen. Muskie said it was sure to predict exactly what it and spending legislation would pass. And Rep. said that his House Budget Committee would issue a report on April 7, proposing cuts in various pending bills could limit the 1976 deficit to \$100 billion.

Report to Be Issued
Sen. Muskie said it was sure to predict exactly what it and spending legislation would pass. And Rep. said that his House Budget Committee would issue a report on April 7, proposing cuts in various pending bills could limit the 1976 deficit to \$100 billion.

tion, but kills about one in 20 asbestos workers.

"The risk goes beyond the factory, mine or mill gate," he said. Dr. Joseph Wagoner added, "We now know that the wives, children and relatives of many asbestos workers have died of mesothelioma, and others will do so also as a result of asbestos carried in to the home on work clothes or in some other manner." Dr. Wagoner is head of field studies for the National Institute of Occupational Health and Safety.

Dr. Irving Selikoff of Mount Sinai Hospital, a leading expert on the subject, called the spread of occupational illness to families "a general rule. It's not a curiosity. It's a common thing."

As examples, Dr. Selikoff and Dr. Wagoner cited the following findings:

Autopsy results show that 100 per cent of those who live in cities have asbestos fibers in their lungs, gotten mainly from breathing air near construction sites.

There are 20 per cent more cases of lung cancer among people who live near orchards where there has been a large amount of spraying with lead-arsenate insecticide than would be expected from the general population.

Children who live near copper smelters in Tacoma, Wash., have unusually high levels of arsenic in their blood and urine, which could forestall future cases of cancer.

People living within a quarter-mile of a beryllium factory near Philadelphia are dying of berylliosis, a lung disease similar to black lung in coal miners. Wives of workers living farther away from the plant died as a result of inhaling the beryllium dust while washing their husbands' clothing.

Defective Children
Dr. Peter Infante of the Ohio State Department of Health reported that mothers living near plants making polyvinyl chloride gave birth to a greater number of defective children than the state or county average.

Dr. Thomas Corbett of the University of Michigan Medical Center also reported an unusually high rate of birth defects among children of operating-room nurses who worked while pregnant, and among those of the wives of anesthesiologists. He implicated some of the gases, especially isoflurane, used as anesthesia. He said that the gas may cause changes in male sperm.

In a speech opening the four-day meeting on occupationally caused cancers, Dr. Wagoner said that, 200 years after Percival Pott reported an increase in cancer of the scrotum among chimney sweeps in London as a result of breathing carbon products from the burning of coal, thousands of coke oven workers in U.S. steel mills are inhaling the same substance. They are dying of lung cancer at 51 times the rate of the general population, he said.

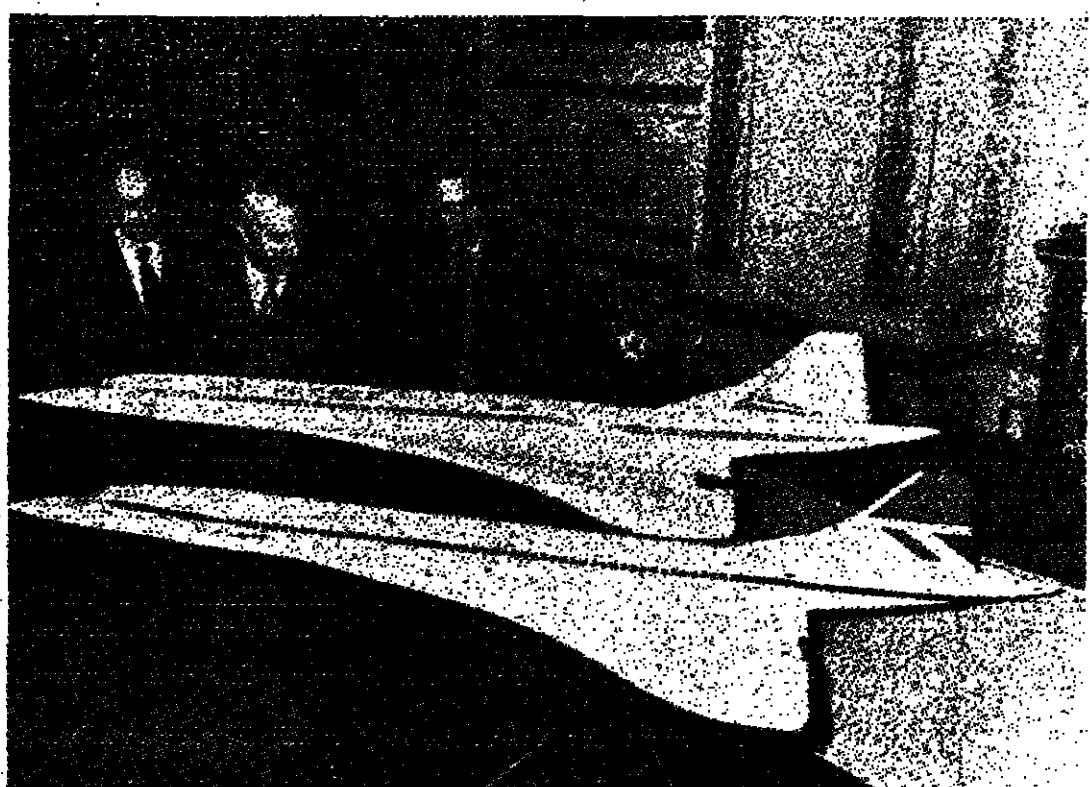
Radiation Concentrations
In 1971, he continued, 90 years after studies showed that miners in the Mt. Mansfield of Central Europe were dying of lung cancer, 30 years later on radioactivity, "thousands of American uranium miners were still working in radiation concentrations of such magnitude as to triple their prospects of dying of lung cancer."

Dr. Wagoner said that U.S. dye workers "are literally sloshing" in chemicals known as aromatic amines that were found to cause cancer 80 years ago.

"As recently as 1974," he continued, "50 per cent of former employees at a benzidine plant in the United States were reported to have developed bladder cancer."

Sen. Muskie said it was sure to predict exactly what it and spending legislation would pass. And Rep. said that his House Budget Committee would issue a report on April 7, proposing cuts in various pending bills could limit the 1976 deficit to \$100 billion.

Report to Be Issued
Sen. Muskie said it was sure to predict exactly what it and spending legislation would pass. And Rep. said that his House Budget Committee would issue a report on April 7, proposing cuts in various pending bills could limit the 1976 deficit to \$100 billion.



LONDON TALKS ON CONCORDE—From left, Lord Beswick, British Minister of State for Industry; Marcel Cavallé, French Secretary of State for Industry; and Anthony Wedgwood Benn, British Secretary of State for Industry, discussing the airliner.

Concordes to Begin Service Early in 1976

LONDON, March 25 (Reuters).—Britain and France formally agreed today to put the supersonic Concorde airliner into passenger service at the beginning of next year.

An official statement said that there will be a simultaneous start of supersonic services by Air France and British Airways on a date that has yet to be set. The British airline will fly the Concorde from London to Bahrain, Air France will fly a regular line from Paris to Rio de Janeiro via Dakar, with a possible extension to Sao Paulo.

The decision was reached at a meeting here today between French Secretary of State for Transport Marcel Cavallé and British Industry Secretary Anthony Wedgwood Benn.

April in New York

Mr. Benn and Mr. Cavallé said at a press conference that it was unlikely that a transatlantic supersonic service to New York could start before April, 1976.

The Concorde will fly at a cruising speed of 1,350 miles an hour and will cut the flying time

between Europe and New York by half.

A communiqué said that the two ministers placed great importance on the current review by U.S. authorities on the possibility of Concorde flights.

The two ministers did not discuss an extension of the Concorde manufacturing program. The British and French builders now have 16 Concorde under construction. Five have been ordered by British Airways and four by Air France. There are also two options from Iran and three from China.

U.S. Study Sees 'Greater Epidemiologic Hazard'

Aspirin Tied to Spreading Colds More Easily

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK, March 25 (UPI).—A team of researchers reported in Chicago yesterday that the use of aspirin to relieve symptoms of the common cold increased the amount of virus shed in nasal secretions for a week after onset of the infection.

The surprising finding not only raises serious questions about the public health hazards of such therapy for the common cold but it also indicates a need for re-evaluation of the traditional use of aspirin for symptomatic relief in viral infections, the Chicago doctors said.

The specific reason why more virus is shed, or excreted, after the use of aspirin, compared to a dummy pill, is unknown. However, the doctors said: "It is probable that its occurrence in association with some relief of symptoms makes the person a better candidate to increase the spread of virus to contacts. Although these data do not provide the proof for such a conclusion, aspirin treatment, which permits the person to stay on the job with more infectious secretions, should make him a greater epidemiologic hazard."

Scores of viruses are known to cause the symptoms that last from two to 10 days and characterize the common cold.

Question Is Raised

The researchers—Dr. Edith Stanley, Dr. George Jackson, Dr. Charles Panusari, Mary Rubens and Victor Birka from the Abraham Lincoln School of Medicine at the University of Illinois—raised a question about the possible adverse effects on patients due to the multiplication of viruses resulting from aspirin therapy.

The discovery was made in a study of 45 healthy University of Illinois medical students who had volunteered to participate.

Dr. Jackson said in a telephone interview that the results had surprised the investigators. People should be aware of the results but the choice of taking aspirin for the cold is up to each individual and the doctor, Dr. Jackson said.

"The data do not say that getting some relief from aspirin is a wrong thing to do, but if you take aspirin, you should be alert to the potential for increased transmission [spread], either extending the infection in yourself or to your comrades," he said.

Aspirin is probably the most widely used non-specific remedy for symptoms due to viral infections of the respiratory system.

Two Viruses

The Chicago doctors investigated aspirin's effects on colds produced by two viruses, Rhinovirus Type 21 and Rhinovirus Type 25. More than 100 other rhinoviruses have been linked to the common cold.

On the morning the experiment began, the doctors dropped measured quantities of rhinovirus solution into the nostrils of each of the student volunteers. Later

that day, the students began swallowing the pills, either aspirin or a lactose dummy pill, in the presence of a medical investigator.

For the next eight days, the volunteers came to a clinic where the doctors took samples of blood and nasal discharge for viral tests.

On the basis of statistical analyses, the doctors said that "aspirin treatment did not alter the rates of infection or illness but was associated with a moderate reduction in the frequency or severity of some symptoms."

However, the doctors said, "Aspirin treatment appeared to cause a highly significant increase in the rate of virus shedding in treated subjects."

Each of these communications turned into a legal case after

the government, during the course of its investigation, subpoenaed the stations to get the original message.

Until recently, these stations have resisted the government. But two weeks ago, Larry Bensky, general manager of KPFA-FM here, reluctantly complied

with a federal subpoena to turn over confidential information. "It's a dangerous precedent," Mr. Bensky said at a crowded news conference in San Francisco, "but we had no other choice. The Supreme Court has ruled on the issue."

But the foundation is expected to come up with a new legal strategy for noncompliance with government subpoenas at its national meeting next month, staff members said.

"It may be safer legally just to destroy these communications immediately rather than saving them," one of the attorneys said.

Pacific was founded in 1948 to set up listener-sponsored public access, noncommercial radio stations across the country. The stations soon became the mouthpiece for political opposition of all kinds, ranging from the John Birch Society to the Communist party, and more recently to self-proclaimed terrorist organizations.

NEW YORK, March 25 (UPI).—For the first time, a company left in shambles by fugitive financier Robert Vesco is pursuing him to his Costa Rican haven in an effort to get some of its money back.

In a suit filed early last week, International Controls Corp., which Mr. Vesco headed until he fled the United States two years ago, has asked the Costa Rican Supreme Court to enforce a \$2.14-million default judgment entered against him here 17 months ago.

The suit also asks for interest payments which would bring the total to more than \$2.4 million.

International Controls, formerly of Fairfield, N.J., was the vehicle through which Mr. Vesco took control of Investor Overseas Services, the once-huge Swiss mutual fund complex. Mr. Vesco resigned as chairman of IOC in September, 1972, and quit as a consultant in February, 1973, a few months before he was indicted for trying to obstruct a Securities and Exchange Commission investigation of his activities.

If the suit is successful, it would mark the first time the courts in Costa Rica have ruled against Mr. Vesco. A U.S. effort to extradite him was rejected on technical grounds, but Costa Rican officials have insisted that the courts will honor proper legal claims.

Ford Urged to Speed Panama Canal Action

PANAMA CITY, March 25 (AP).—The presidents of Colombia, Costa Rica and Venezuela yesterday signed a letter, to be sent to President Ford, urging swift transfer of the Panama Canal from U.S. to Panamanian control.

The presidents cabled the presidents of all other Latin American countries, asking them to express to Washington their concern over "the excessive obstacles that seem still to entangle settlement of the canal problem."

A draft of a new Canal Zone treaty is expected to be ready later this year. Under the current pact, the United States has perpetual control over the canal.

Radio Pacifica Voice of U.S. Opposition

By Lacey Fosburgh

BERKELEY, Calif., March 25 (UPI).—There are not many radio stations that give the news in Mandarin Chinese, broadcast the Nixon tapes and "Lady Chatterley's Lover" or let an astronomer, a homosexual, Third-World activists and a group of Dutch poets all have an hour of time all in one afternoon.

And there are not many radio stations that receive secret communications from terrorists and others hiding from government agents.

But KPFA-FM here in Berkeley does all of these things and so do the three other listener-sponsored radio stations around the country that are owned by the Pacifica Foundation.

These four radio stations are becoming the medium through which society at large hears reports from the world where fugitive suspected terrorists live.

Arm of the Law
These stations also resist what they see as a government effort to turn the news media as a whole into an arm of law enforcement.

In the last few years, for example, two of the four current general managers of the Pacifica stations have gone to jail because they refused to give the government the original copies of one secret communiqué or another.

"Our stations play some kind of intermediary role" between the government and society at large, Vera Hopkins, an officer of the Pacifica Foundation, said here.

"We are always in the forefront of new broadcasting and new trends, whether it's politics or sex or music, and so there's always something controversial for the government to challenge."

KPFA, for example, mysteriously received a tape from Patricia Hearst, the kidnapped newspaper heiress, on which she told her parents she was going to stay with her captors.

The last message from the abductors, the group that calls itself the Symbionese Liberation Army, went to KPFA in Los Angeles, and last month three women with the Weather Underground, Bernadine Dohrn, Kathy Boudin and Cathy Wilkerson, sent KPFA a tape of them reading poems.

Message From Tombs
The New World Liberation Front got a message to KPFA in February justifying its bombing of local television facilities here, and several years ago the Pacifica station in New York, WBAI, got a telephone call from inmates in the old Manhattan House of Detention, known as the Tombs, explaining why they were at that very moment staging a revolt.

Each of these communications turned into a legal case after

the government, during the course of its investigation, subpoenaed the stations to get the original message.

Until recently, these stations have resisted the government. But two weeks ago, Larry Bensky, general manager of KPFA-FM here, reluctantly complied

with a federal subpoena to turn over confidential information. "It's a dangerous precedent," Mr. Bensky said at a crowded news conference in San Francisco, "but we had no other choice. The Supreme Court has ruled on the issue."

But the foundation is expected to come up with a new legal strategy for noncompliance with government subpoenas at its national meeting next month, staff members said.

"It may be safer legally just to destroy these communications immediately rather than saving them," one of the attorneys said.

Pacific was founded in 1948 to set up listener-sponsored public access, noncommercial radio stations across the country. The stations soon became the mouthpiece for political opposition of all kinds, ranging from the John Birch Society to the Communist party, and more recently to self-proclaimed terrorist organizations.

NEW YORK, March 25 (UPI).—For the first time, a company left in shambles by fugitive financier Robert Vesco is pursuing him to his Costa Rican haven in an effort to get some of its money back.

In a suit filed early last week, International Controls Corp., which Mr. Vesco headed until he fled the United States two years ago, has asked the Costa Rican Supreme Court to enforce a \$2.14-million default judgment entered against him here 17 months ago.

The suit also asks for interest payments which would bring the total to more than \$2.4 million.

International Controls, formerly of Fairfield, N.J., was the vehicle through which Mr. Vesco took control of Investor Overseas Services, the once-huge Swiss mutual fund complex. Mr. Vesco resigned as chairman of IOC in September, 1972, and quit as a consultant in February, 1973, a few months before he was indicted for trying to obstruct a Securities and Exchange Commission investigation of his activities.

If the suit is successful, it would mark the first time the courts in Costa Rica have ruled against Mr. Vesco. A U.S. effort to extradite him was rejected on technical grounds, but Costa Rican officials have insisted that the courts will honor proper legal claims.

Ford Urged to Speed Panama Canal Action

PANAMA CITY, March 25 (AP).—The presidents of Colombia, Costa Rica and Venezuela yesterday signed a letter, to be sent to President Ford, urging swift transfer of the Panama Canal from U.S. to Panamanian control.

The presidents cabled the presidents of all other Latin American countries, asking them to express to Washington their concern over "the excessive obstacles that seem still to entangle settlement of the canal problem."

A draft of a new Canal Zone treaty is expected to be ready later this year. Under the current pact, the United States has perpetual control over the canal.

Arkansas to Act On Mills' Future

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 25 (AP).—Rep. Wilbur Mills, D-Ark., will be asked to return to work of the House Ways and Means Committee today in the Arkansas House of Representatives.

The resolution was introduced by State Rep. Wayne Hampton, who has been mentioned as a possible successor, should Rep. Mills resign.

Rep. Mills, the former chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, has not appeared at a session of the current Congress, and is currently in a Florida hospital undergoing treatment for alcoholism.

U.K. Court Bars Port Blockades

LONDON, March 25 (Reuters).—High court judges today ordered fishermen to lift blockades at three of the east-coast English ports involved in a dispute over frozen fish imports to Britain.

The fishermen are demanding government action against what they regard as unfair competition from subsidized foreign fish, mainly from Norway, Iceland and Poland.

The blockade protest began last Friday at Grimsby and Immingham and has affected 11 ports.

Seoul Protests 'Buzzing'

SEOUL, March 25 (Reuters).—The South Korean Defense Ministry today accused North Korea of sending 30 jet fighters yesterday to buzz the South Korean-held island of Paengnyong-do in the Yellow Sea.



KILLED IN FLIGHT—John Fuviance lies dead in his hang glider after an updraft carried the craft into a power line in Malibu, Calif., electrocuting him.

20 CLASS A CIGARETTES

KENT

WITH THE FAMOUS MICRONITE® FILTER

What a good time for the good taste of a Kent.



America's Quality Cigarette

© Copyright Lorillard 1974

Over 50 Convenient Holiday Inns across Europe.

Austria, Belgium-5, France-7, W. Germany-14, Gibraltar, Great Britain-11, Italy-2, Luxembourg, Lebanon, Monaco, Netherlands-3, Portugal-2, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland-2.

For free, fast reservations through our Holidex® Reservation System call your local Holiday Inn, Holiday Inn Reservation Office, or your travel agent.
Brussels Tel: (02) 720.60.77 London Tel: (01) 930.0922 Paris Tel: 267.41.08
Frankfurt Tel: 291274 Johannesburg Tel: 21.20.11 Zürich Tel: (01) 70.00.46
Holiday Inn. The most accommodating people in the world.



They Sit as Judges—but Still Face Wisecracks

Despite Bias, More Women Study Law in U.S.

By Lesley Oelsner

STANFORD, Calif., March 25 (UPI)—At Yale law school in the 1940s, a professor held an annual "Ladies Day" at which he called on all the women in his class, the only day all year he would call on any of them. At Harvard law, there were no women at all. On Wall Street, the few women to be found were mostly tucked away in trust-and-estates departments. In the courts, a woman lawyer was an oddity, her presence a cause for snickering and staring.

Now Harvard has women and so do law schools across the country—more than 20,000 women, making up about a fifth of the nation's law-school enrollment.

Women teach law, and they set up their own law firms.

Women sit as judges of state courts and federal courts. But professors still make jokes about women. Male judges still treat women, even women judges, differently from men. And women still feel less than welcome, if welcome at all, in the legal profession.

Still a Bias

There is still a bias, says Judge Lisa Richetta of the Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia, "an enormous one. Certainly."

"They don't call on women for rape cases now, we're beyond that," says Patricia Micklow, a third-year student at the University of Michigan law school. But, she says, "the law as it relates to women isn't covered at all in the basic courses."

Judge Richetta and Mrs. Micklow were among more than 1,000 lawyers and law students, nearly all of them women, who attended the Sixth National Conference on Women and the Law here this last weekend. Their numbers alone demonstrate the great gains that women have made in the legal profession. Their individual stories, though, show not

just the gains but also the problems women have had and still have in trying to practice law.

For Mrs. Micklow, the obstacles between her and the law were at first somewhat societal—she married at 17, went to college, and dropped out after a year and a half. She had been interested in law for some time. But, she said, she had financial problems—her husband was in school and she had a baby to take care

of. And she says that even if she had had no problems at all, "I'd probably have gone into fashion merchandising. I'd have to say, at 21, that's where I was."

But in the years that followed, she went back to college, took a master's degree, taught, ran unsuccessfully for state office, and, among other things, realized that "women need credentials." She applied to a law school.

"The woman admissions director told me I was too old," Mrs.

Micklow says. She asked me what I was going to do with my family."

Negative Reaction

The reaction in her home town was worse. "The general reaction was negative," not from the family, she said, but from "community people in general, and my peer group."

She was admitted to law school. Soon after she received a telephone call from a local judge whom she knew slightly. "He said, 'How did you get into a school like that? Did you seduce someone?'"

Judge Richetta, 46, also had problems in starting her legal career. She said she was refused admittance to Harvard in 1949 because she was a woman. She went to Yale instead. After graduating and teaching at Yale, she applied for jobs back home in Philadelphia only to find that "no law firm in Philadelphia would hire me. I was told if I was hired it would not be as a courtroom advocate but as a researcher."

So she went to work instead in the office of the district attorney, as an assistant prosecutor. The situation changed dramatically. There was no discrimination at all in the DA's office, she said. In 1971, in what she calls "a blow at tokenism" by the governor, Milton Shapp, she was appointed along with three other women to fill newly created judgeships. In 1973 she was elected in her own right to a 10-year term.

Amin Introduces Death Penalty in Economic Crimes

KAMPALA, March 25 (UPI)—President Idi Amin today introduced the death penalty by firing squad for Ugandans found guilty of fraud, embezzlement or smuggling.

After a two-day conference with elders and officials from all areas of Uganda to discuss conditions in the country, Gen. Amin signed into law what he called a decree to "protect the poor people."

In addition to providing a maximum penalty for embezzlers and smugglers, the law provided lesser sentences of 5 to 10 years imprisonment for persons convicted of hoarding or traders who overcharged.

According to radio Uganda, in his talks with elders, Gen. Amin admitted that there were shortages of everything from salt to sugar and spare parts, but he said that this was temporary and "as soon as industry has been rehabilitated [following his economic war] there will be a surplus of everything."

Israelis to Make Use Of Guerrillas' Boat

HAIFA, March 25 (Reuters)—The 120-ton wooden vessel used as a mother ship by eight Arab guerrillas who raided the Savy Hotel in Tel Aviv earlier this month will be used as a target for the Israeli Navy, navy sources say.

Authorities said the vessel, a single-masted ship with a diesel engine, could be a useful target for gunnery practice. Its six-man crew was captured by a naval patrol shortly after the eight guerrillas raided the hotel.

Supreme Court Asked to Bar U.S. Law Groups' Fee-Fixing

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—When Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Goldfarb wanted to buy a \$54,000 house in the suburbs, they asked 20 lawyers what it would cost to search the property's title. Each listed a fee of \$325.50.

As a result, the Supreme Court is being asked today by the Goldfarbs and the government to rule that minimum fee schedules for lawyers are illegal price fixing under the anti-trust laws.

Opposing the request are the American Bar Association, several local and state bar groups, and the American Dental Association, which says that such a ruling could jeopardize ethical standards for professionals.

The common thread of the bar associations' argument is that lawyers are exempt from anti-trust regulation because they are a "learned profession."

Lower Court Ending

The U.S. Appeals Court in Richmond, Va., accepted this argument and ruled against the Goldfarbs in the case that the Supreme Court is ultimately expected to decide before its term ends, probably in June.

It could avoid the issue altogether, at least for the present. The Fairfax County, Va., Bar Association, one of the defendants in the Goldfarbs' suit, has abandoned its minimum fee schedule and has asked the court to declare that there no longer is a live controversy.

Even if the court accepted this argument, it would probably have to rule on the question eventually. Minimum fees set by the Oregon State Bar were struck down by a federal judge in Portland recently in a case brought by the Justice Department.

Although the government is not directly involved in the Goldfarbs' suit, it has filed a brief supporting their opposition to the fee schedules.

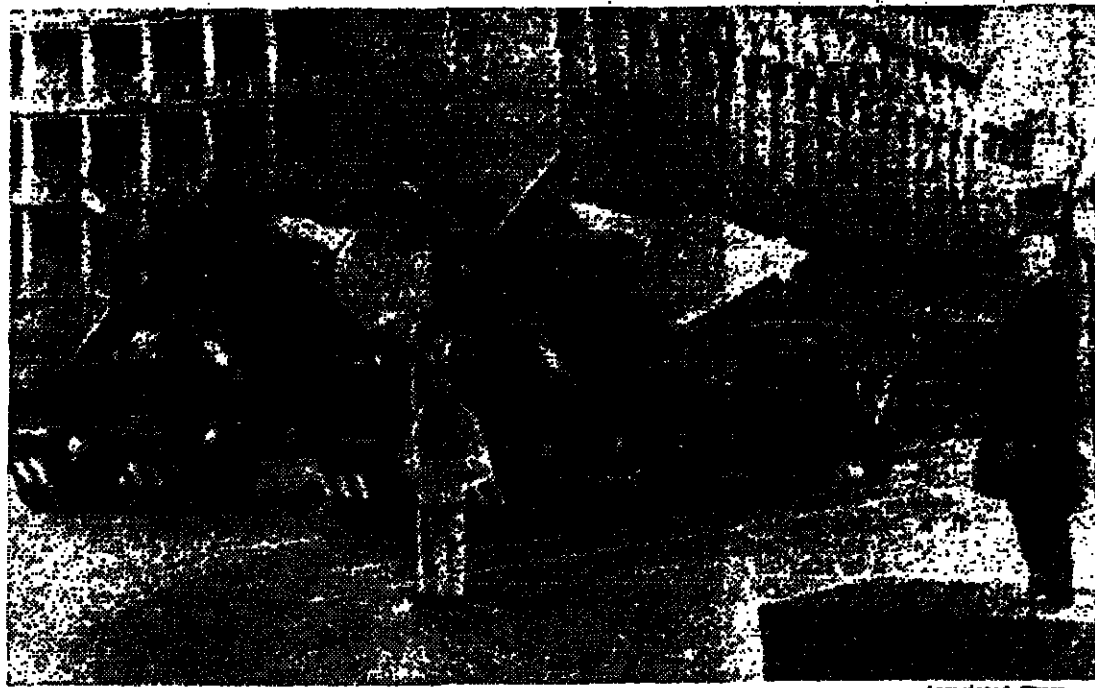
Government attorneys argue: "Though cast in the form of an 'ethical' standard of the legal profession, such schedules involve the most commercial aspect of law practice, are intended primarily

5% of British Control Half of Nation's Wealth

LONDON, March 25 (Reuters)—Half of Britain's wealth is owned by 5 per cent of the adult population, and 1 per cent owns a quarter of it, according to government figures.

The treasury statistics for 1973 show almost no change from 1970.

In 1970, 5 per cent owned 45-56 per cent, and 1 per cent owned 24-30 per cent. In 1973, the equivalent percentages of wealth were 45-65 per cent, and 25-30 per cent.



ATHENS PARADE—Greek President Michael Stassinopoulos (right) taking the salute yesterday during military parade marking 154th anniversary of Greece's independence.

3 Nations Bar Dealing With Regime

Creditors Suspend Talks on Chilean Debt

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, March 25 (UPI)—A meeting of a group of 14 countries to renegotiate the Chilean debt has been postponed following the refusal of three countries—Italy, Britain and the Netherlands—to meet with representatives of the Chilean government.

French officials said that the meeting, which was to have begun yesterday, could not be held until it was determined who would attend. The group of 14 is known as the Club of Paris and represents the major creditors of the roughly \$3-billion Chilean foreign debt.

Italy, Britain and the Netherlands have taken the position that they would not negotiate with the Chileans so long as the government did not conform, in their judgment, to the United Nations Convention on Human Rights.

Others in the 14, notably West Germany, Japan, Spain, the United States, France, Canada and Belgium, have tried to keep the negotiations free of political connotations and have said that the UN was the proper forum to discuss human rights issues. The issue has become sensitive throughout Europe. In France, the Communist and Socialist parties and several private groups are opposing French participation in the renegotiation. There also are pressures inside West Germany, Denmark and Sweden to keep those countries from attending.

This is the fifth year that the Club of Paris was to meet to decide how to deal with debts that the Chilean government appeared unable to pay. With about \$700 million of the debt falling due this year, the Chileans were seeking to refinance or reschedule \$310 million.

Czech Premier Complains About Plant Accidents

PRAGUE, March 25 (AP)—Premier Lubomir Strougal today complained about an upsurge of factory accidents, which, he said, resulted in big economic losses.

Mr. Strougal was introducing his government program to parliament when he warned that those responsible would face "strict punishment."

"The interests of society as a whole simply demands that any negligence and irresponsibility be harshly prosecuted," he said in the speech, excerpts of which were carried in advance by the news agency CTM.

Mr. Strougal was apparently referring to a series of fires and accidents in the past year. Among major disasters reported was an explosion in the Zeluzi chemical plant in July that claimed 14 lives and injured 79.

In August, a building housing the majority of Czechoslovakia's foreign trade corporations burned down and explosions later occurred at a chemical plant, a mine and a Brno heat-producing plant.

Concerning the economy in general, Mr. Strougal called for an increase in exports and less imports to counter the effects of higher raw-material prices.

Mr. Young was the author of five full-length plays. Four were presented on Broadway—"Robin Hood" (1937), "Bright Rebel" (1938), "Ask My Friend Sandy" (1943) and "Mr. Pickwick" (1963), a freely drawn comedy from incidents in Charles Dickens' "The Pickwick Papers."



EGG BATTLE—Demonstrators cleaning up broken eggs yesterday in Plymouth, England, after another skirmish in the Anglo-French egg dispute. Demonstrators were protesting the import of subsidized French eggs. They claimed victory when a French truck with 17 tons of eggs was denied entry and sent back to France.

Stanley Young, Poet, Playwright, Dies in U.S. at 69

NEW YORK, March 25 (NYT)—Stanley Young, 69, a poet, playwright, publisher and literary reviewer, died on Saturday after a five-year battle with cancer.

After his retirement in 1971 from Hofstra University as professor emeritus, he had planned to finish a long epic poem about America entitled "The Middle Country," part of which was published in 1955.

Mr. Young was the author of five full-length plays. Four were presented on Broadway—"Robin Hood" (1937), "Bright Rebel" (1938), "Ask My Friend Sandy" (1943) and "Mr. Pickwick" (1963), a freely drawn comedy from incidents in Charles Dickens' "The Pickwick Papers."

Harrison Channey
NEW YORK, March 25 (NYT)—Harrison Channey, 73, a lawyer and former president and vice-chairman of the board of IBM World Trade Corp., died Saturday at his home in Palm Beach, Fla.

Oscar Rasbach
PASADENA, Calif., March 25 (AP)—Composer Oscar Rasbach, 86, a founding member of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, died at his home yesterday.

One of Mr. Rasbach's most popular songs was "Trees," which set to music the poem by Joyce Kilmer. It was introduced in 1922.

Leader of Blacks Opts for Jail After Rhodesia Court Ruling

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 25 (UPI)—Black nationalist leader Nkomo said today that he was anxious to clear his name with nationalist leaders but after his arrest March 4, Rhodesian government had to cast aspersions that Mr. Nkomo plotted to kill fellow blacks and return to his detention.

Mr. Nkomo said that his was anxious to clear his name with nationalist leaders but after his arrest March 4, Rhodesian government had to cast aspersions that Mr. Nkomo plotted to kill fellow blacks and return to his detention.

Mr. Nkomo said that his was anxious to clear his name with nationalist leaders but after his arrest March 4, Rhodesian government had to cast aspersions that Mr. Nkomo plotted to kill fellow blacks and return to his detention.

Mr. Nkomo said that his was anxious to clear his name with nationalist leaders but after his arrest March 4, Rhodesian government had to cast aspersions that Mr. Nkomo plotted to kill fellow blacks and return to his detention.

Mr. Nkomo said that his was anxious to clear his name with nationalist leaders but after his arrest March 4, Rhodesian government had to cast aspersions that Mr. Nkomo plotted to kill fellow blacks and return to his detention.

Mr. Nkomo said that his was anxious to clear his name with nationalist leaders but after his arrest March 4, Rhodesian government had to cast aspersions that Mr. Nkomo plotted to kill fellow blacks and return to his detention.

Mr. Nkomo said that his was anxious to clear his name with nationalist leaders but after his arrest March 4, Rhodesian government had to cast aspersions that Mr. Nkomo plotted to kill fellow blacks and return to his detention.

Mr. Nkomo said that his was anxious to clear his name with nationalist leaders but after his arrest March 4, Rhodesian government had to cast aspersions that Mr. Nkomo plotted to kill fellow blacks and return to his detention.

Mr. Nkomo said that his was anxious to clear his name with nationalist leaders but after his arrest March 4, Rhodesian government had to cast aspersions that Mr. Nkomo plotted to kill fellow blacks and return to his detention.



Wells Fargo Bank

LONDON: Wells Fargo Limited; Winchester House, 80 London Wall, London E.C. 2. LUXEMBOURG BRANCH: 22, rue Zithe, Luxembourg. FRANKFURT: Lindenstrasse 35, 6 Frankfurt am Main 1. MADRID: Euro Building Of. 8, rue Ramon Jimenez 8, Madrid 16. PARIS: Credit Chimique, Credit Chimique Building, 20 rue Treillard, 75008 Paris.

AUCKLAND • BOGOTA • BUENOS AIRES • CARACAS • DUBAI • FRANKFURT • HONG KONG • LONDON • LOS ANGELES • LUXEMBOURG • MADRID • MANAGUA • MANILA • MEXICO CITY • MONTREAL • NEW YORK • OTTAWA • PANAMA CITY • PARIS • QUITO • SAN FRANCISCO • SAN SALVADOR • SAO PAULO • SINGAPORE • SYDNEY • TAIPEI • TOKYO

IS YOUR PHONE TAPPED?

Our exclusive equipment detects and defeats wiretaps and bugs to safeguard the privacy of your home or office.

Confidential New Report reveals everything you should know to detect clandestine attempts to invade YOUR privacy. Comprehensive and informative—exposes eavesdropping devices and practices commonly used to invade privacy—and the counter-measures available today. Only \$15.00 per copy postpaid.

COMMUNICATION CONTROL CORP.
441 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017

Call: AMITAP. Tel: 425-313. Telephone: (212) 682-4637. DEALER INQUIRIES INVITED

Stonehouse Secretary Faces Arrest for Theft

LONDON, March 25 (UPI)—Scotland Yard said today that it had asked Australian police to arrest and extradite Sheila Buckley, 26, the former private secretary of runaway John Stonehouse, who is under arrest in Melbourne.

The London chief magistrate signed a warrant yesterday for Mrs. Buckley's arrest on five charges of theft involving a total of \$30,000 (\$72,000). Mrs. Buckley has been in Australia since Feb. 12.

Conferees Pare Tax-Cut Bill in Bid to Avoid Veto

WASHINGTON, March 25 (UPI)—Working under a deadline veto threat, House conferees today killed a bill costly Senate amendments slashed the net outlay to Senate tax-cut bill from \$24 billion to \$24 billion.

In a major decision, announced by conferee chairman Alan Cranston, D-Calif., the conferees pared a Senate boost in the of the rebate on 1974 taxes to every taxpayer.

The Senate version had provided for a 12-per-cent House version, however, adopted more modest House version which provides for a 10-per-cent rebate, with a \$100 minimum.

These changes brought the tax-cut bill, designed to spur economy through increased investment and consumer spending, closer to the \$16 billion to \$17 billion of cuts which President Ford says is sufficient.

The New Leaders of Western Europe—Down-to-Earth Men in an Era of Change

By Flora Lewis

PARIS (NYT)—The men who lead Western Europe are a new cast in an unending drama, set of them people who came to power more or less unexpected in the last year. They arrived just as the theme of the drama was changing, when a period of launching grandiose projects for posterity had ended.

Such great postwar concerns as a united Europe—have in the meantime been overtaken by a new drama, a transformation of the old drama, a drama of the day. Almost all are forced to govern with coalitions—most are office with the slightest of margins, which requires constant tactical trimming of self and

and Maintain A Policy

France Plans to Strengthen Conventional Armed Forces

PARIS, March 25 (NYT)—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said tonight that French conventional armed forces would be on a new mobility to deal with allied conflicts wherever they might occur.

In a monthly television fire chat devoted primarily to defense questions, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that while an independent French nuclear policy would be maintained, an added phase would be given to conventional forces.

Using a graph showing relative strength in Europe, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing noted that France's conventional forces were only "modestly" superior to neighboring countries. The graph showed that France had only 845 tanks, compared with 3,000 for West Germany and several thousands for the principal members of the Warsaw Pact.

Various Areas
The President revived an idea launched by the late President De Gaulle by suggesting that French forces not be played against the East. Calling it the "heritage of the cold war," he said that "dangerous" could come from "various areas of the world."

Wilson Calls Vote in Ulster to Set Power-Sharing Plan

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, March 25 (NYT)—Mr. Wilson will go to the polls next Monday in one more attempt to set a government sharing power between Catholics and Protestants.

The voters will choose delegates to a convention charged with writing up a new constitution for the province. But if the delegates cannot agree on a document that divides control between two communities, their deliberations will be set aside by London.

That was the gist of a message Prime Minister Harold Wilson brought to Northern Ireland a visit there today.

Right now the prospects for successful outcome to the constitution are rated as poor. The Protestant majority toppled an experimental power-sharing regime last May and does not yet

Italian Leftists Move to Outlaw Neo-Fascist Party

ROME, March 25 (NYT)—A committee grouping various left-wing organizations has announced that it plans to collect signatures in favor of outlawing the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement (MSI).

The committee made public a bill which would ban the MSI and depose parliament members and other officials elected the MSI ticket.

Under the Italian constitution, 10,000 citizens sign a draft bill, have it must vote on it. If petition succeeds, it will be first time that any group has an advantage in this constitutional provision.

The MSI, founded in 1946, had 2.5 million votes or 8.2 per cent of the total in the last election in 1972. It holds 56 seats in the 630-member Chamber of Deputies and 26 seats in the 220-member Senate.

The MSI has disclaimed responsibility for bombings and other acts staged by right-wing underground groups.

French-British Oil Talks

LONDON, March 25 (Reuters)—French and British officials met here tomorrow to discuss their dispute over oil-rich waters in the English Channel. They agreed to appoint a panel of arbitrators to fix a median line between the two countries.



Harold Wilson



Olof Palme



Aldo Moro



Helmut Schmidt



Valéry Giscard d'Estaing

offers little chance for audacious maneuver.

Beyond that, they tend to have in common a taste for the practical rather than for stirring rhetoric, a sense of the possible

rather than ideal visions, and above all a sharp awareness that their people are preoccupied with the immediate and the ordinary—jobs, homes, prices, schools.

The new leaders' personalities reflect the varying national situations even more than their influence on the direction of events.

Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the 49-year-old President of France, came to office on his own momentum last May after the death of Georges Pompidou, who, in turn, was not the chosen heir of Charles de Gaulle but was the shrewd trustee of the Gaullist legacy. Giscard d'Estaing is cautiously modern-minded, proclaiming "change in continuity."

Slim, elegant, confident, determined to accent youth, he tells visitors that he wants to ease France into the habit of social reform and, in the process, to relax the rigidity of its structures. His loose, long stride is the very image of his idea of the country— "comfortable in its skin," as the French say, rather than imposing in its plumes.

The West German Chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, took power in May after the surprise resignation of Willy Brandt. Like Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, Mr. Schmidt, who is 56, came up through the Finance Ministry and learned to test the climate of the times more with statistics than with his fingertips.

The sturdiest, most self-assured and perhaps least exciting of the new leaders, he has tried to concentrate on keeping things steady, reacting slowly to unemployment so as not to unleash inflation, mediating between allies, keeping temperatures down.

Moro's Government

Premier Aldo Moro of Italy, at age 58, changed places with his foreign minister, Mariano Rumor, after months of political crisis had produced the 33rd government in 39 years. Italians do not seem to feel that it matters much since all the governments have been reshuffled versions of the same team of aging Christian Democrats, with assorted junior partners.

In Britain, Harold Wilson overturned the Conservative party government of Edward Heath a year ago and wangled a slight improvement in his almost unworkable majority with a second election last October. Mr. Wilson, 59, headed a Labor party government in the mid-60s and has developed the calluses that come from struggling with the reins of power.

Mr. Wilson has called for a "social contract" to keep down the wage-price spiral; at the same time his party's left wing pursues nationalization plans and tax reforms to spread the burden to the rich. But he does not make glowing promises; they would not be swallowed.

Olof Palme, the Premier of Sweden, who is 48, is Western Europe's senior elected leader, the only one who came to power at the start of the decade. Bona, often slightly disheveled, a passionate social reformer, he is considered in Stockholm to be a superb politician who managed to turn a dead-heat election into strengthened control of parliament.

Neighboring Denmark, its people somewhat sullen, will not give any government enough confidence to rule, so premiers have been rising and falling with tidal regularity. In the Netherlands there is a coalition of 10 parties that the adept Premier, Joop Den Uyl, 58, manages to keep together by leaving the lines slack.

Surprisingly, Belgium extracted a statesman from the French-Flemish language morass that engulfs its politics. The 53-year-old Premier Leo Tindemans is a candid, knowledgeable European who has said, "I'd rather be foreign minister," but the home front demands most of his attention.

Greece has resurrected a strong leader, Constantine Karamanlis, 68, whose temper seems to have mellowed in exile but whose problems have toughened.

Turkey Loses Reeve

Turkey, deeply involved in Cyprus since its invasion last July, lost its immensely popular premier, Bulent Ecevit, in partisan squabbles and is more or less marking time until the parties can agree on new elections.

Yugoslavia still has President Tito, who is 82 and enfeebled. While he has done more than most leaders of single-party states to prepare for a succession, the country is uneasy and unsettled at the thought of his departure.

Marshal Tito is the last of the postwar European giants. Not only have Churchill, De Gaulle, Adenauer, Spaak and De Gasperi disappeared, so have their successors, who presided over the transition and inherited outside mania, Jean Monnet, the origi-

nal Mr. Europe, remains, but he is old, out of circulation, a voice from another era.

There is simply no individual whose sheer force of personality is a match for events, let alone a power to move them. But neither are there mighty men or women in opposition to challenge the leaders.

Everywhere people have been bemoaning a lack of leadership, and in most places they have been choosing balance-wheel governments, consisting of men who can be expected never to plunge too far too boldly nor to dig in too stubbornly against change.

The West Germans have emerged from the postwar period in every way. Though history still weighs heavily, the defensiveness has gone, as has the sense of need to make amends. The transfer of power have proceed-

ed smoothly. One no longer hears Germans doubting whether their society is capable of nourishing democracy, whether they can really make it work, as one hears with surprising frequency from Britons and, not at all surprisingly, from Portuguese.

Sensitive West Germany

Still-lively memories of the disastrous inflation of the 1930s depression and national collapse have made West Germans acutely sensitive, which is an important reason why they are more willing than others to accept unpleasant economic medicine to cure a sneeze before there is pneumonia.

The West German political atmosphere is wary, edgy. Officials in Bonn explain it as widespread recognition that nearly half of industrial output requires

export markets and that the Federal Republic must still rely on allies. There has long been great sensitivity in Bonn to dependence on the decisions of others.

Despite accommodations, the shadow of the East remains unsettling. There are fears that material setbacks or stagnation will suddenly shift the advantage of attraction to East Germany, especially among the young, who inherited the prosperous society and take it for granted but sometimes envy Communism's social services and economic guarantees.

"If we do not have our material comfort to prove it, what can we do to show them our way is better despite our problems?" asked Carl-Christian Kaiser, Bonn editor of the Hamburg magazine Die Zeit.

Such fears sound like knocking on wood. Although many cry

alarm about the future, West Germany has palpable stability. Sweden, which escaped the war, is the other European society that seems to have the most resistant social fiber.

Italy and Britain

At the other extreme are Italy and Britain, Italy lost the war, as did Germany, but did not go through the same devastation and social as well as physical reconstruction. Britain, the only European country to imagine it had won, realized only belatedly how much it had been weakened. Both seem to have lost a sense of direction and cohesion.

At the leadership level, in any case, Western Europe's entrenched Communists pale beside ideologists in Britain, where the left, non-Communist for the most part, is still doctrinaire, demanding. Its demands are the traditional radical ones—nationalization, sharp limitation of existing and future wealth, and more government economic decisions, rather than more local and group participation, which is the goal of the left in many other countries.

The British right is becoming just as immoderate and slogan-minded. This showed in the parish proposal for "private armies" to bolster government management of the economy in the event of anarchic strikes. It came through with even more impact when Sir Keith Joseph, a long-time Conservative leader and a supporter of the new party chief, Margaret Thatcher, called for national "remoralization" and a return to "civilized values," based on the argument that Britain's "stock" was being "degraded" through excessive breeding of the poor and uneducated.

Sir Keith, who raised a howl of rebuttal, criticism and satire,

spotlighted, no doubt unwittingly, the growth of militant ideology when he complained that the Tories were wrong to focus on economics in the recent election campaign; this was at a time when most European societies were turning to concrete social and economic issues.

Though Britain is not all down the drain, it is hard to tell whether the British are ahead of or behind others. There is political movement elsewhere, as there always is. The surface in other countries seems to reflect no more than normal human querulousness with the powers that be; the underlying trend is toward social reform in not too abrupt stages.

This is another in a series of articles.

DIAMONDS

Your Best Buy single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's largest cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to your lady, buy for investment, for personal use.

Write airmail for price list or call us:

Joachim Goldenstein
THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG
"Established 1923"
62 Polikowstraat,
Antwerp (Belgium).
Tel.: 31-33.09.82.

Gold Medal
1964-1974

Welcome to a flight made in Germany.



From all the continents to the heart of Europe. And on to all of Europe.

The more you fly



Lufthansa
German Airlines

MOVIES IN PARIS

Barbra Streisand Struggles Valiantly

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, March 25 (IHT). — "Funny Lady," at the Paris in English, continues the screen biography of Patsy Cline, begun in "Fanny Girl," starring Barbra Streisand as Cline in her middle years. "Fanny Girl" was directed by William Wyler. One misses his collaboration in Part II.

The scenario concerns Billy Rose's courtship of Patsy, their marriage, his productions for her, their separation, brought about by professional commitments, and their divorce. In an epilogue, they meet once more to recall their turbulent association and to permit a reprise of the outstanding revue numbers.

Cinematic biography is notorious for its inaccuracies. Who, one wonders, was responsible for the slightly fictionalizing of facts in this life story?

Billy Rose was chubby, short and had straight black hair. James Caan, who plays Rose, is tall, gangling, curly-headed, Rose's press chief, Richard Maney, pub-

lized his boss as the "bantam Barnum," a description that had to be eliminated from the film due to the absurd casting. The press agent of the film account is the usual confused, jabbering half-wit.

Nick Arnstein, Patsy's first husband, arrested in a gambling scandal, is played by Omar Sharif who interpreted Arnstein as the soul of honor in "Fanny Girl." Arnstein had a ferocious English accent and was what is termed on Broadway "a swell dresser," but he would never have been mistaken for Omar Sharif in the darkest of alleys. A character called Bert Robbins, a black hooper, has been included in "Crazy Quilt," the show in which Patsy starred under Rose's auspices. This is obviously a reference to Bert Williams, one of the greatest black comedians in American theatrical history. Williams appeared with Cline, W.C. Fields and Eddie Cantor in Ziegfeld's "Follies," but he died before "Crazy Quilt" was produced.

But it is not alone this startling misrepresentation of almost everyone and everything that makes "Funny Lady" so tiresome and unconvincing. Director Herbert Ross seems uncertain when the action is on the song-and-dance stage and when it is off.

His choreography is often competent, though he resorts to stale and sour humor in his frantic

parody of a disastrous trout. But he has been unable to differentiate between the dramatic sequences and those of musical comedy. Barbra Streisand fights hard against this distortion. She is a commanding popular singer and conveys some of the heartache and valiance of the brave clown heroine to touching effect. But even her presence fails to brighten this dull and soggy movie for long. It is artificial and mechanical in conception and execution. What a funny lady can do Miss Streisand does—against great odds. It is not enough.

"The Mean Machine" (at the Mercury in English) is tough, rugged slepstick about a former professional football star who is arrested for stealing and destroying a car, drunken driving, and slugging an officer and thrown in prison.

The garden is a football fanatic and invites the new arrival to coach the prison guards. The ranking guard, the captain and coach of the team, however, advises him—with a brutal beating

Barbra Streisand as she appears in "Funny Lady."

to enforce his argument—to reject the offer. Dismal duty in the swamps is the fruit of this refusal, but soon the warden has another proposition. He appoints his prisoner to train a team of inmates for a match against the jailers. The prisoners, blacks at first reluctant to join the whites, sign up for the chance to get back at their guards.

The resulting game may be imagined, but should be seen. Director Richard Aldrich has staged it as a wild circus. Never has such foul play disgraced the field. French audiences may not know the rules of American foot-

French Train Fares Rise

PARIS, March 25 (Reuters). — Fares on French trains will rise by 8.5 per cent next month, the government announced today. Freight cost will go up by 9.5 per cent.



Barbra Streisand as she appears in "Funny Lady."

Sad Years for Collectors

Behind the Coin Lag in Sweden

By Jan Sjöby

STOCKHOLM (IHT). — Some 200 million coins, ranging from the copper 5-öre piece to the silver-alloy 5-crown coin, were minted in 1974, all bearing the date of 1973. Chances are that all the coinage of 1975 will also be dated that year.

The average Swede couldn't care less, though there appears to be an acute shortage of small change; his major problem in a period of rising prices and an increasing taxation is an even more acute shortage of folding money.

But to a collector of Swedish coins series, arranged by date and place of minting, it is sad business indeed. There is likely to be a two-year gap in his partitioned, velvet-lined collection drawers.

National Contest

When nonagenarian King Gustaf VI Adolf died in September, 1973, no coinage had been designed for his grandson and successor, Carl XVI Gustaf. The Royal Mint decided, for reasons of piety, that all future coins bearing the face or monogram of the late monarch would be dated 1973, until a new line of coins had been designed and minted.

Not much happened in 1974 and not much is likely to happen in 1975. A Longfellow line saying that "the mills of God grind slowly" ("Retribution") appears applicable to the situation.

A national contest has been

launched, inviting designs for the coins of the largely nominal reign of Carl XVI Gustaf. Entries are to be submitted before May 5 and ground rules have been laid down: The new coins should, to be easily recognized, bear a certain semblance to the old line and be of similar shape and weight. (Sweden's internal trade depends heavily on coin-operated vending machines, marketing practically anything from bread and butter, sandwich meats, cigarettes, soda pop and newspapers to hard-core porno magazines and contraceptives.)

Separate rules have been laid down for the 5-crown coin because Sweden has been complaining that the present one is too similar in size and appearance to the 1-crown piece. There must be differences in looks.

The designs accepted by the jury—at least those of the one-crown piece, which traditionally bear the profile of the reigning monarch on the face side and the national coat of arms on the reverse—will be submitted to the king for approval. The final decision is to be made by the Cabinet of Ministers, and allowing for the traditional, usually time-consuming bickering for a compromise, it is likely to take some time before the matter is settled.

Very Hesitant

"Even if we get the approved designs at a reasonably early date," a spokesman for the Royal Mint said, "it will take us time to make the dies and start minting. Even so, we'd be very hesitant to turn out any of the new coins

before 1976. We'd be able to produce only a very limited 1975 issue, and the coins would surely be snapped up by numismatists and rapidly rise in value. And with the general scarcity of small change, especially around Christmas time, we feel fairly certain that 1975 will be another no-year for Swedish coins."

In the early '70s, the Swedes did away with the old 1-öre and 2-öre coppers (the metal worth more than the value of the coin) and the 5-öre piece was reduced in size from roughly an old British penny to the size of a slimmed-down U.S. cent. Rumors have it that considerable fortunes in the form of 1 and 2-öre pieces, and the old 5-öre are hoarded away in private numismatic cabinets and in numismatic cookie jars against the day when the old coins will become collectors' items.

On the subject of numismatics, there was some Swedish philatelic bickering about the new postage stamps featuring the profile of King Carl XVI Gustaf, photographed by Lennart Nilsson and engraved by Czeslaw Slania.

Alas, his majesty was photographed by Mr. Nilsson in a three-star general's uniform. Since Sweden is a country firmly devoted to pacifism and since the king no longer is the supreme commander of the armed forces, it seemed to the Social Democratic Cabinet of Ministers that the king should be presented in civilian garb.

The General Post Office worked fast: The uniform was retouched away and substituted with a conservative business suit with a somber dark tie.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

CINEMAS - THEATERS - RESTAURANTS - NIGHT CLUBS

in English

FRANCE ELYSÉES • HAUTEFVILLE
ST-GERMAIN HUCHETTE

A FILM BY
STANLEY KUBRICK

PATHS OF GLORY

KIRK DOUGLAS IN PATHS OF GLORY

With RALPH MEER, ALDOUS HENNING, GEORGE MACREZ, WAYNE MORRIS, RICHARD ANDERSON, SCOTT REID, STANLEY KUBRICK, CALVIN WILKINSON and JIM TUCKERMAN

BASED ON THE NOVEL BY HUMPHREY COOPER • DIRECTED BY STANLEY KUBRICK

PRODUCED BY JAMES D. HANCOCK • A BOWEN PRODUCTION • RELEASED BY C.M.A.

ELYSÉES LINDOIN (w)
ST-GERMAIN STUDIO (w)
DRAEON (w)
MONTFARNASSE 83 (w)

ORSON WELLES

Verités et Mensonges

CLAUDE-BOUYERDOR
CLIFFORD EVANS
FRANÇOIS CHESNAY
and 7 guests

CAST WELLES

LIDO

Grand Jeu

MINIMUM PER PERSON
TAX AND TIP INCLUDED

95¢
with 1-2 bottle
champagne
or 2 guests

147¢
Dinner suggestion
and 1-2 bottle
champagne
or 2 guests

DINNER-DANCE AT 8 P.M.

TRIOMPHE
CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES

with English sub-titles

the biggest
hit in the
French film
history!

Emmanuelle

restricted to people over 18

MOULIN ROUGE

PLAGE BLANCHE

FESTIVAL
Félicité de Bère

MINIMUM 1-2 bottle
champagne
or 2 guests

95¢
with 1-2 bottle
champagne
or 2 guests

147¢
Dinner suggestion
and 1-2 bottle
champagne
or 2 guests

DINNER-DANCE AT 8 P.M.

COLISEE QUINTETTE
original version

The Front Page
a BILLY WILDER film

JACK LEMMON in
WALTER MATTHAU in "THE FRONT PAGE"

CO-STARRING VINCENT GARDIA • SUSAN SARANDON • ALLEN GARFIELD • DAVID WAYNE
CHARLES DURNING • AUSTIN PENNELL • CAROL BURNETT

UNIVERSAL PICTURE CO. • TECHNICOLOUR • PRESENTATION

LE PARIS
English version

STREISAND & CAAN

Funny Lady

How Lucky
Can You Get!

A COLUMBIA PICTURES AND RASTAR PRESENTATION
A RAY STARK PRODUCTION OF A HERBERT ROSS FILM

ERMITAGE
matinées French Version
evenings Original Version

DELIGHT in its
WONDER
WORLD
of sights
and songs...
and thrill!

Walt
Disney's

Alice
in
WONDERLAND

TECHNICOLOR

SANTANDRE DES ARTS

MARJOE

Le Dahu
CHARCOAL
Specialties

359.72 68

Excommunication and the Michelin Guide

By John Vinocur

PARIS, March 25 (AP). — In an act of gastronomic apostasy, a restaurant has asked to be excommunicated from the Michelin guide.

The guide duly expelled the nonbeliever from the temple, as requested, and added a vengeful little twist of its own: It defrocked the luxury hotel with which the restaurant is associated.

Just as "Jane's Fighting Ships" always comes out as the authoritative guide to world sea power, the Michelin guide has been able to perpetuate itself in print as the exacting Bible of eating in France.

"Bible?" said the man at the George V Hotel. "If that's the Bible, we don't want that kind of religion any more."

The hotel had asked Michelin to remove its restaurant, Les Princes, from its listings and for the first time anyone could remember, took a newspaper ad (which appeared in the IHT, March 20) to announce its action. The ad explained there had been a "divergence of opinion with the policy of the Guide Michelin inspectors."

A mention in the tire manufacturer's book means a pretty good place to eat, and a restaurant's merit graduates upward with the addition of from one to three stars. The hotel's restaurant lost its star in 1970 when it changed its format and tried to regain it since.

"We broke our backs for years," the spokesman said. "Our staff was terribly disappointed when we didn't get a star back. The inspector from Michelin would come and criticize us. It was ridiculous and demoralizing. We had to react. Then Michelin, spitefully, removed the hotel from its guide too."

André Trichot, the man at Michelin who gives and takes away—restaurant owners call him "Monsieur Etouffe"—had a rather disdainful view of the affair.

"They thought they merited a star. Our inspectors did not. As far as the rest goes, we have no reaction. We don't see the

point. The hotel was removed from the listings because it was only logical to do so."

But in addition to the action of the George V, there were a couple of more heretics around to suggest that the Michelin's ratings are something less than scripture.

Robert Courtine, writing in Le Monde under the pseudonym La

Reynière, called the guide's treatment of Les Princes "abusive" and two of the country's best-known food critics, Henri Gault and Christian Millau, asked, "What strange bug could have bitten the inspectors to treat the restaurant so badly."

Gault and Millau called the guide an "old lady" and said it

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

Among current and forthcoming exhibitions in West German museums and galleries are Marcel Breuer, Bauhaus-Archiv, Berlin (to May 19); Meret Oppenheim, Wilhelm-Lehmbruck Museum, Duisburg (to June 8); Franz Radziwill, Altona Museum, Hamburg (April 9-May 25); Saul Steinberg, Kestner Gesellschaft, Hannover (to May 18); Italian Realists, Badischer Kunstverein, Karlsruhe (to April 20); German and Dutch drawings from the Louvre, Wallraf-Richartz Museum, Cologne (April-May); Buntwasser, (to April 6); Egon Schiele, (to May 11); Hans der Kunst, Munich; "Works of Art in Book Form," Lenbachhaus, Munich (March 25-May 11); Christian Balthus, Kunstverein, Stuttgart (April 2-May 4); "The Romantic Rhine From Mainz to Koblenz," Wiesbaden Museum (April 5-June 1); Claes Oldenburg 1954-74, Kunsthalle, Tübingen (to April 20).

Verdi's "La Traviata" will be given April 13 at the Hamburg State Opera in a new staging by Polke Ahlenius with designs by Toni Businger and under Nello Santi's musical direction. The multiple casting will offer Maria Chiara and Hildegarde Urmacher as Violetta, Carlo Bini, Juan Lloveras and Wieslaw Ochman alternating as Alfredo, and Hermann Frey and Bernd Welki as the elder Germont. The second performance will be April 16.

Soloists, orchestra and chorus of the Kiev Opera are scheduled to give two performances each of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov" on April 9 and 11 and "Khovanshchina" on April 10 and 12 at the Marseilles Opera.

Rameau's "Zoroastre" will be given eight performances from April 8 to 20 by the Lyons Opera in a production staged by Gaston Beuhaim and designed by Jacques Rapp. Claire Gineault will conduct the work, which will be given in a version prepared by Francoise Gervais, and Vittorio Biagi will be responsible for the choreography. Eduardo Gimenez will sing the title part (Leonard Pezzino on April 9 and 16), and the cast also will include Philippe Huttenlocher, Frankosko Voutsinos, Christiane Chateau, Evelyn Brunner, Franz Petri and Christos Grigorou.

Janacek's "Kata Kabanova" will be given in a Czech-language production by the Grand Théâtre of Geneva on March 27, April 1, 3 and 5. Jaroslav Krombholc, of the Prague National Theater, will conduct the work, and the staging will be by Václav Kalasik, with sets and costumes by Josef Srobroda and Jan Skalicky. The cast will be headed by Naděžda Kniplova, Elisabeth Söderström, Miroslav Schweda, Jiri Zahradnick and Karel Berman.

A ballet evening devoted to works by Bartok is scheduled for April by the ballet company of the Opéra du Rhin. Peter Van Dyk, the company's director, will choreograph "Dance Suite," "The Wooden Prince" and a piece de deux, "Ides" while "The Mysterious Mandarin" will be prepared by Mikko Spornalek. Dmitri Chortas and Charles Schwartz will conduct the Mulhouse Orchestra, and Zao Wou-ki is the designer. After performances in Mulhouse April 4, 5 and 6, the program will be given in Colmar.

wasn't evolving, although they still found it unrelentingly severe. Courtine complained that the guide's inspectors often paid more attention to a restaurant's toilets than its kitchens and got in this final word: He called the newer Kießer guide, put out by a rival rival company, "the big gastronomic guide that we've been missing."

An exhibition of the engravings of Jacques Callot has been organized by the print cabinet of the Château de Rohan at Strasbourg, where it will run until April 26.

The Paris Opéra ballet will give a total of 16 performances of two programs from April 4 to 26 at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées. The first program includes "Soir de Fête" with choreography by Leo Staats to music of Delibes (the final act of "La Source"), "Jen de Carles" (Chorale/Stravinsky), "La Parle" (Bibine/Dukas) and "Boloro" (Bibine/Ravel). The second program, beginning April 18, will be "Concerto" (Sibiline/Jolivet), "Afternoon of a Faun" (Robbins/Darius), "Octandre" (Blaska/Varese) and "Petrushka" (Fokine/Stravinsky). The Lamoureux Orchestra will be conducted by Marius Constant for the first program and by Antonio de Almeida for the second.

Haydn's "La Fedeltà Premiata" has had its first Swiss performance in a production staged and designed by Jean-Pierre Ponnelle at the Zurich Opera, and conducted by Matthias Aeschbacher. The cast includes: Rilyn Zschau, Charlotte Behold, Ina Dressel, Ruth Rohner, Martin Schomburg, Werner Gröschel, Howard Nelson and Richard Van Vrooman. The second performance is scheduled for March 27.

The American soprano Noelle Rogers makes her Covent Garden debut as Musetta on March 31 when Puccini's "La Bohème" is revived for four performances with Helena Dize, Veriano Luchetti and Peter Glossop in other principal roles and Robin Stapleton conducting. The final performance will be part of the fourth annual series of Covent Garden Proms performances, including "The Barber of Seville," "Eugene Onegin," "Wozzeck" and three ballet programs, from April 7 through 12.

Mikhail Baryshnikov is scheduled to make his Paris debut April 17 at the Opéra in a program of classical excerpts. He will be partnered by Noella Fontana in "La Bayadère," the Act II pas de deux from "Giselle," and Act III of "The Sleeping Beauty." Catherine Comet will conduct the program, which will be repeated April 18, 22, 24, 25 and May 3.

Spanish Magazine

Returns After Ban

MADRID, March 25 (UPI). — Spain's highest-circulation news magazine, Cambio 16, reappeared on newsstands yesterday after a three-week government suspension for printing stories deemed in violation of the Spanish press law, which forbids attacks of national unity and demand respect for the constitution. The new issue had 162 pages and 260,000 copies were printed. Circulation before the ban was around 160,000. Almost all other news and political magazines in Spain print between 10,000 and 40,000 copies.



NEW IMPROVED
PAN AM
 TAKE A BREATH OF FRESH AIRWAYS

For further details contact your Travel Agent or phone PanAm.

Death and 'Reassessment'

At a time when matters in the Middle East are again approaching a critical stage, the murder of King Faisal adds another unknown factor to an equation studded with them. For Faisal was a central figure in the region for more than 10 years (he became king in 1964) and influential within the Saudi dynasty for much longer than that.

The authority of Saudi Arabia within the often jangling Arab states rests on more than oil—although the nation's petroleum resources are potent. The Saud family has doctrinal traditions of importance to Islam; it controls the heartland of Moslem expansion, whence the Arab race and its culture arose and its religion took form. And such men as Ibn Saud, the founder of the Saudi kingdom in its present form, and Faisal, who was powerful during the reign of his brother, Saud IV, and all-powerful since his deposition, have utilized the resources of the kingdom, material and spiritual, to great effect.

The breakdown of the negotiations which Mr. Kissinger mediated between Israel and Egypt, has led President Ford to order a new re-examination, a reassessment, of American policy in the Middle East. This has brought tensions between Israel and the United States, as the collapse of the Kissinger mission exacerbated relations between Washington and a number of Arab states. In this atmosphere, with the Soviet Union and France reaffirming their in-

sistence on complete Israeli withdrawal from all territories occupied in the six-day war, as well as on a "fatherland" for the Palestinians, it seems likely that the Geneva conference may well meet in a mood of considerable bitterness.

Much, therefore, could depend on the attitude of Saudi Arabia, whose influence has been great, and, generally, directed toward moderation. Has that policy been so far institutionalized that it will be reflected by King Faisal's successor, his brother?

Saudi Arabia went through a period of uncertainty when King Saud IV first gave full executive power to Faisal in 1958, forced him to resign two years later and was himself deposed by the Council of Ministers in 1964. Another such time of doubt, in the crucial days that lie ahead, might have unhappy effects upon the whole Middle East. But what Faisal achieved, in terms of fixing both domestic and foreign positions in Saudi Arabia, should give his brother a more secure setting than that which Saud IV knew; at any rate, that is to be wished for in the interest of stabilizing the Middle East. It is ironic that an apparently irrelevant—so far as policy goes—murder should thus send tremors throughout the world. But sudden death has done that before; it is a grim illustration of the human weakness on which Weltpolitik, for all its pretensions to rise above individual mortality, so often is based.

'The Kurds Have No Friends'

The Kurds of Iraq have been caught in a cruel vise. Only a few weeks ago neighboring Iran was offering them arms and sanctuary in what seemed their most promising effort in years, if not centuries, to establish an autonomous area or homeland of their own in an oil-soaked part of northern Iraq. Early in March, however, the vise closed. Iraq offered Iran the border of its choice in the long-contested Shatt al-Arab river between them. It apparently promised to close down Iranian Communist headquarters in Baghdad too. In return the Shah agreed to halt his support for the Kurdish rebellion that was bleeding Iraq white. And so now Kurds, fearing Iraqi "genocide" despite Baghdad's offer of amnesty, are pitifully streaming across snow-covered mountain passes into Iran. They are hastening to arrive by April, when Iran will close the border to further refugees and Iraq will send its troops into Kurdish areas to take control. Some Kurds intend to fight on in the mountains. But their veteran leader, Gen. Mulla Mustafa Barzani, intends to flee.

"The Palestinians have 18 Arab countries to help them," one embittered Kurd said. "Bangladesh had India to help it. We have no one. The Kurds have no friends." He is right. The Kurds are non-Arab Moslems. But no Moslem state has offered them a hand or even a word in their current trial, now that Iran turned its back. Arab states,

quick to support "national liberation movements" when the beneficiaries are Arab Egyptians or Arab Palestinians, display no comparable enthusiasm for the Kurds' struggle. One wonders, as well, if the Kurds made a tactical "error." They stuck to the battlefield in the mountains of Iraq, rather than trying to gain international publicity and recognition for their cause by conducting a terror campaign abroad. The Kurds never succeeded, for instance, in having their case heard at the United Nations. Now, when decent men and nations everywhere ought to be appealing to Iraq to treat its Kurdish victims with some minimal compassion and recognition for their cause by conducting a terror campaign abroad. The Kurds never succeeded, for instance, in having their case heard at the United Nations. Now, when decent men and nations everywhere ought to be appealing to Iraq to treat its Kurdish victims with some minimal compassion and recognition for their cause by conducting a terror campaign abroad.

The crushing of the Kurds is not only the means by which Iran and Iraq have achieved certain improvements in their bilateral relations. The step advances the Shah's broad effort to reach a détente in his overall relations with the Arab world, though a number of critical issues remain. Iraq's Ba'athist leadership will be able to wave its national credentials high. It may now turn its gaze south upon Kuwait, which it claims, and west upon Israel as well. Moscow, having provided Iraq the arms with which it crushed the Kurds, can be expected to ask a patron's due. Just about everyone comes out ahead except the Kurds, who are mourning their ravaged hopes and their dead.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Setback in Mideast

The Israeli government has utilized to the utmost its possibilities to prove to Henry Kissinger—and through him to President Sadat—that Israel is indeed interested in reaching an additional partial agreement with Egypt. The conditions Egypt has insisted upon until now do not permit the Israeli government to consider them as a basis for an agreement.

We hope Mr. Kissinger has been convinced that Jerusalem has done everything possible in order to enable the contacts to reach a successful conclusion. It seems that the decision about the continuation of the U.S. mediation effort is resting now entirely with Egypt. It is to be assumed that the Israeli government will be prepared to study other Egyptian proposals than those which have already been forwarded to them.

—From Ha'aretz (Tel Aviv).

It is hard to convince the U.S. Congress for any other parliament for that matter) that foreign policy must always be unfinished business. Because of this, because of his loyal service to President Nixon, and because of the way he practiced his personal diplomacy, Mr. Kissinger has long been unpopular with many congressional leaders and is probably even more unpopular today. No one wins every poker game, not even Metternich, not even Henry Kissinger.

—From the Guardian (London).

Mr. Kissinger's failure to negotiate a second-stage agreement between Egypt and

Israel is not the end of everything. It is disappointing, of course, since such an agreement would have been an important step toward a general and lasting peace settlement between Israel and the Arabs.

But for some time doubt has been growing on all sides whether this step-by-step approach to a peace settlement could be taken much further. It is difficult to expect two antagonists to take many steps together without first some accord about where they are going.

—From the Times (London).

Saigon's Turn

For the United States, the recognized protector of President Thieu and Marshal Lon Nol, no day elapses without bringing bad news: now it is in South Vietnam that a military defeat of unprecedented scope is shaping up. The leaders in Washington obviously cannot do much to restore a situation so much in jeopardy. The old "domino theory" which President Ford just took up again is no longer of a nature to impress Congress. The American public is more and more convinced that any additional aid would merely prolong the agony of both allied governments while causing more human losses. The hard reality will eventually prevail in both the White House and the Pentagon which is that the military balance cannot be restored and that one will have to come to the political negotiation provided for by the Paris accords.

—From Les Echos (Paris).



'Explain Slowly—What Does He Need All Those Weapons for, and Why Does He Need Nuclear Reactors?'

U.S. Workers and Politics

By Andrew Levison

ATLANTA—Ever since the Wallace campaign showed significant working-class anger and discontent, the future political role of workers has been a crucial question facing American liberals and the Democratic party.

If blue-collar workers have indeed defected from the side of progress, as the 1972 elections were widely interpreted to have signified, then despite Watergate the coming years will see the election of presidents, who, if not the match of Richard Nixon in arrogant lawlessness, will be his equal in political conservatism.

The basis for this bleak prognosis is a series of popular notions about the size, conditions and attitudes of American workers.

They are a diminishing minority, it is said, increasingly outnumbered by white-collar employees. In economic terms the large majority of workers have advanced, if not to affluence, then at least to a "middle-American" level of comfort and security. Finally, their political attitudes are uniformly described as largely conservative, with far greater racism and militarism than that of the middle class.

The minority theory was based on Census Bureau definitions quite different from common-sense "brown versus white" understanding of the terms "blue collar" and "white collar."

Janitors, waiters, and even people who give shoeshines are classed as "service workers." Postmen, messengers, bill-collectors and even peddlers are listed as "clerical" workers, both artificially diminishing the "blue-collar" category.

The statistics also included men and women, although a vast number of women were not only in rote, largely manual jobs like cashiers and typists, but were frequently the wives of blue-collar workers who supplemented the family income with a part-time job.

When the statistics for men only are examined and the omitted workers included in the working-class total, nearly 60 per cent, three-fifths of American men, were working-class, not middle-class, in 1970.

The image of living standards was equally false. While the picture of the average worker as a highly paid craftsman with his home and speedboat has become a national cliché, in 1970 the average working-class family's income, including the earnings of working wives and all other sources, was about \$9,500.

This was not only far below affluence, but below the level the Bureau of Labor Statistics estimated was needed for a modest but adequate standard of living. In that year, nearly one-third of employed American workers were living in what was really poverty. They made less than \$7,000 a year when the Bureau of Labor Statistics' lower budget called for \$6,960.

Along with this basic inequality went a blue-collar unemployment rate ranging from two to four times that of the white-collar rate, tremendous problems of health and safety, pressure, and authoritarian discipline on the job, along with widespread job insecurity, and second-class schools and social services in the community.

Blue-collar political attitudes are in equally stark contrast with the common view. For example,

Richard Hamilton's "Class and Politics in the United States" showed that on questions related to desegregation and equal opportunity for blacks in jobs, housing and even schools, there was simply no difference between social classes. Data he analyzed from both the University of Michigan Survey Research Center and the National Opinion Research Center, two of the most respected polling organizations, confirmed this.

The results of actual votes on some eight open-housing and antiwar referendums during the late 1960s reinforced this conclusion. On both issues, workers were, in fact, often marginally more progressive than their social superiors, the businessmen and professionals. And unlike the popular conclusion based on a few hundred workers involved in a demonstration, these referendums reflected votes of hundreds of thousands of Americans.

Finally, despite the undeniable defection of many blue-collar workers to Mr. Nixon, his strongest support came from the higher strata of society. Fifty-four per cent of union families voted for Mr. Nixon in 1972, according to the Gallup Poll. But, the professional and business group gave him 69 per cent. Even the college-educated, whose diplomas are often equated with liberalism, voted 63 per cent for him.

Lack of Concern
The political implications of these facts are clear. The myths about the shrinking numbers, increasing affluence, and political conservatism of blue-collar workers have antagonized workers and isolated liberals every time they have been accepted.

The lack of concern and outright condescension generated have created stumbling blocks for almost every social movement of the 1960s: peace and ecology in particular, and twice elected Mr. Nixon to the presidency.

But, if these myths have been a prescription for defeat in the past, they are now a prescription for disaster. The current recession has raised blue-collar unemployment to a stunning 11 per cent and the rate will probably pass 15 per cent before the bottom is reached. At the same time, income of the average manufacturing worker down to the level of 1965.

In this context, not only equity and justice but the most elementary instinct for political survival makes it vital that a new liberal understanding, and a popular political program that speaks to blue-collar needs, replace the myths and indifference that have reigned in recent years.

Andrew Levison, research associate of the Martin Luther King Jr. Center for Social Change, is author of "The Working Class Majority." He wrote this article for The New York Times.

And justice but the most elementary instinct for political survival makes it vital that a new liberal understanding, and a popular political program that speaks to blue-collar needs, replace the myths and indifference that have reigned in recent years.

And justice but the most elementary instinct for political survival makes it vital that a new liberal understanding, and a popular political program that speaks to blue-collar needs, replace the myths and indifference that have reigned in recent years.

And justice but the most elementary instinct for political survival makes it vital that a new liberal understanding, and a popular political program that speaks to blue-collar needs, replace the myths and indifference that have reigned in recent years.

And justice but the most elementary instinct for political survival makes it vital that a new liberal understanding, and a popular political program that speaks to blue-collar needs, replace the myths and indifference that have reigned in recent years.

And justice but the most elementary instinct for political survival makes it vital that a new liberal understanding, and a popular political program that speaks to blue-collar needs, replace the myths and indifference that have reigned in recent years.

And justice but the most elementary instinct for political survival makes it vital that a new liberal understanding, and a popular political program that speaks to blue-collar needs, replace the myths and indifference that have reigned in recent years.

And justice but the most elementary instinct for political survival makes it vital that a new liberal understanding, and a popular political program that speaks to blue-collar needs, replace the myths and indifference that have reigned in recent years.

And justice but the most elementary instinct for political survival makes it vital that a new liberal understanding, and a popular political program that speaks to blue-collar needs, replace the myths and indifference that have reigned in recent years.

And justice but the most elementary instinct for political survival makes it vital that a new liberal understanding, and a popular political program that speaks to blue-collar needs, replace the myths and indifference that have reigned in recent years.

And justice but the most elementary instinct for political survival makes it vital that a new liberal understanding, and a popular political program that speaks to blue-collar needs, replace the myths and indifference that have reigned in recent years.

And justice but the most elementary instinct for political survival makes it vital that a new liberal understanding, and a popular political program that speaks to blue-collar needs, replace the myths and indifference that have reigned in recent years.

And justice but the most elementary instinct for political survival makes it vital that a new liberal understanding, and a popular political program that speaks to blue-collar needs, replace the myths and indifference that have reigned in recent years.

And justice but the most elementary instinct for political survival makes it vital that a new liberal understanding, and a popular political program that speaks to blue-collar needs, replace the myths and indifference that have reigned in recent years.

And justice but the most elementary instinct for political survival makes it vital that a new liberal understanding, and a popular political program that speaks to blue-collar needs, replace the myths and indifference that have reigned in recent years.

U.S. Survey Examined

'Going It Alone'

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—In his speech at Notre Dame last week, President Ford worried that Americans might be listening to those who urge us "to withdraw from one world and go it alone." Are the President's fears justified?

Well, one just-released national opinion poll reports that only 33 per cent of Americans would favor U.S. military involvement, including the use of troops, if Western Europe were invaded.

That rather startling finding seems to undercut the entire logic of NATO and the presence of U.S. troops in Europe. It is part of a scientific study of a national cross-section of adults, conducted last December by Louis Harris and Associates, and released this month by the sponsoring organization, the Chicago Council of Foreign Relations.

That is not the only shocker in the report. Only 36 per cent of the sample favored U.S. military intervention if the Russians took over West Berlin; only 22 per cent would sanction military action if Castro's Cuba invaded the Dominican Republic; and only 27 per cent if Israel were being defeated by the Arabs. In fact, of 13 theoretical threats, the only one to which most Americans would respond with armed intervention is an invasion of Canada.

Ford Warnings

When American public opinion draws the defense perimeter of the United States through Ottawa and Montreal, the Ford warnings against a "new isolationism" sound well justified.

But a closer look at this valuable survey shows the picture is more complex. It indicates that, in fundamental respects, there is no retreat from the concept of America's international responsibilities.

True, Vietnam has left a

void after more than a decade of almost every element of direct military intervention. Some 72 per cent of those polled regard Vietnam as a "dark moment" in American history; only 8 per cent see it as a "proud moment" for the United States. There is a sharp difference between those two groups in their attitude toward future military interventions.

But the Vietnam "hawks" and "doves" agree, by margins of 2-to-1 or more, that it will be better for the future of the country if the United States takes an active part in world affairs than if we stay out or go it alone. That support for an active world role is virtually unchanged from what it was 20 years ago—at the height of the Cold War—even though containment of Communism has dropped far down as an objective

of foreign policy, ranking well behind such altruistic goals as control, hunger relief and the worldwide economic boom.

What this suggests is that support is available for Mr. Ford and other internationalists combating "isolationism" by those who do not allow opponents to debate to reduce the meaning of internationalism to the exercise of military force.

Weak Grounds

Mr. Ford is on weak ground when he resurrects the "d theory," as he did last July. Only 36 per cent of the sample believe it is important for the United States to make and keep commitments to other countries.

By contrast, 69 per cent of the sample believe it is very important for the U.S. to be the world's leading military strength. Twice as many voters favor maintaining or increasing the level of defense spending as favor cutting it. The survey shows, too, evidence that the people of the United States understand fully of a return to economic isolationism. They accept Mr. Ford's call "the total dependence of all people who on this planet." More than thirds see a major foreign impact on the price of gas, the value of the dollar and health of the U.S. economy. They also have a job to do in persuading the people that perceived failure of the Viet intervention does not mean that the United States should never again use its forces in "distant lands."

But there is room for persuasion and for education. What Chicago Council of Foreign Relations Committee study says is the Americans have led the world is not quite accurate but still believe the world is one.

And that is not a bad place from which to begin.

Education Job

On many of these areas, President and the other internationalists have a job of education to do. In combating, for example, the majority view that foreign economic aid hurts, rather than helps the American economy. They also have a job to do in persuading the people that perceived failure of the Viet intervention does not mean that the United States should never again use its forces in "distant lands."

But there is room for persuasion and for education. What Chicago Council of Foreign Relations Committee study says is the Americans have led the world is not quite accurate but still believe the world is one. And that is not a bad place from which to begin.

A Time for Silent Diplomacy

By C. L. Sulzberger

BEIRUT—U.S. influence among the Arabs is up against immense pressures as indicated by the assassination of the pro-American King Faisal of Saudi Arabia. Willy-nilly the collapse of Secretary Kissinger's step-by-step negotiations has produced dramatic new strains. Faisal and Egypt's President Anwar Sadat had been pleading virtually all their hopes in an American basket and the bottom of that basket just fell out.

A series of little pro-Moscow hints has been dropped by Castro. Nineteen underground Communists have been released from jail. Direct contact with the Palestine Liberation Organization leadership—supported by Russia—has swiftly been resumed. There is talk of another Arab summit and Egyptian gestures to hitherto truculent Syria.

This is a very emotional area and it is astonishing how speedily clouds of war can replace the relatively tranquil disagreements of a lazy winter. The "Kissinger factor" is over, the Arabs are saying, and there will be no renewal of separate Sinai talks or piecemeal settlements. Sadat, who was being widely criticized last week, is now praised by many who opposed him. But his future could be menaced by fanaticism as was Faisal's.

Geneva Talks
Moscow seems to want to reconvene the Geneva peace conference but there is some doubt concerning its value right now. A second diplomatic failure would enhance the possibilities of another conflict in this nervous, passionate, and over-militarized area.

Letters
Pretoria Olympics?
"Could the next Olympics be in Pretoria?" asked a South African Embassy advertisement (CIBT, March 19). Certainly! When and if South Africa agrees with the Article 1 of the Olympic Code which states that "no discrimination is allowed against any country or person on ground of race, religion or political affiliation." Even for their "Mini-Olympics" in 1973, South Africa selected a team for which there were no mixed trials, no mixed teams and no mixed spectators for the games.

The advertisement also appeared in The Times (London), on March 4. Ironically, in the same issue was a news item headed "Policeman stops African in 'whites only' marathon."

Genève.
CIA and Intelligence
Intelligence is an indispensable organization for the defense and the foreign policy of a nation. It should be guarded and preserved like a precious eye, what it is. Betraying its secrets, its activities, is betraying the country.

What now happens to the CIA in the United States is completely unintelligible to any European and all the more to the Russians. The different inquiries are currently covered by all the news media, about its most clandestine activities, like the recovery of a Soviet sub, and illustrated reports are published.

Are there really no means to prevent such continuous betrayal which makes intelligence a public service and the United States a laughing stock? LUDWIG VON BERTIER, Geneva.

International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 2.500.000 F. R.O. Paris No 123121. 21 Rue de Berry, 75002 Paris. France. Tel.: 226-24-25. Telex: 226-24-25. Directeur de la publication: Walter R. Dwyer. © 1975 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 26, 1900

DURBAN—There is some evidence that the Boer leaders at Pretoria, well aware in the end that they will be beaten, are trying to hold out for another six months, when they firmly believe that foreign intervention will force Great Britain to grant them favorable terms, including the independence of both Republics.

Fifty Years Ago

March 25, 1925

NEW YORK—Mac Murray, the blonde beauty of the films, left for Paris today. Miss Murray denied that she intended to seek a divorce in the French capital from Robert Leonard, her husband-director. She said that she was going to meet Senator Blasco Ibañez in connection with the writing of a scenario for her next picture.

مكتبة الأمل

After Cash-Flow Problems

Jakarta Takes Over Pertamina's Finances

JAKARTA, March 25 (AP-DJ).—The government of Indonesia has taken over the finances of Pertamina, the country's state-owned oil company, as a result of cash-flow problems, the minister of petroleum said today.

The government has taken over Pertamina's financial problems, adopting policies and carrying out measures to restore the company's condition, Mr. Said said. He did not elaborate on measures, which are understood to involve a curtailment of Pertamina's borrowing by the large company.

Mr. Said attributed the company's troubles to an unstable international monetary situation, which resulted in high interest rates during 1974 and to soaring prices for Pertamina-sponsored exploration projects in Indonesia.

The Far Eastern Economic Review, a Hong Kong-based financial news magazine, said in its March 25 edition that Pertamina's problems stem in large part from cash flow difficulties. The magazine put the company's current external debt at \$1.5 billion, saying that it is within one year. At the same time, large debt service payments have been coming due on the oil company's loans.

It said Pertamina's financial problems have become serious last month when the company reportedly failed to pay on time a \$40-million short-term loan due to a group of banks by Republic National Bank, Dallas, Texas.

The Far Eastern Economic Review said Pertamina also has delayed the repayment date on a \$100-million loan due March 10 to a group led by Toronto Dominion Bank, of Canada, by two days.

Although neither of the two

loans was declared to be officially in default, Pertamina's repayment difficulties reportedly created widespread concern in the international banking community.

The Far Eastern Economic Review said the Indonesian government has instructed Pertamina to repay, rather than to roll over, all external short-term debt coming due in the near future. It said Bank Indonesia, the central bank, has earmarked \$50 million, presumably from the country's official reserves (totaling \$1.49 billion as of the end of December), to ensure that such repayments will be possible.

Other Problems Seen

Aside from petroleum exploration and development, Pertamina has in recent years involved itself in costly steel, fertilizer, liquefied natural gas and petrochemical projects in Indonesia.

Pertamina's near-term problems may not be solely confined to cash flow difficulties stemming from a poorly scheduled debt service and higher than expected costs as a result of inflation. The company may also be experiencing disappointing revenue.

Indonesia, like many other countries, has been hit by sluggish demand for oil from industrialized nations.

In Japan, for instance, Japan's oil imports from Indonesia fell to about 400,000 barrels in February from 1.2 million barrels a year earlier and from a peak of 3.4 million barrels in April, 1974. The company cited sluggish demand from electric power producers, which are the main consumers of low-sulfur Indonesian oil, for the decline.

Japanese industry officials also noted that China recently agreed to cut its crude oil price to \$12.10 a barrel from \$12.90 and to boost sharply exports to Japan this year. Chinese oil, also low in sulfur content, competes directly with Indonesian crude, which currently costs \$12.60 a barrel.

N.Y. Bank Seeks New Terms for Real Estate Trust Loans

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP-DJ).—Chemical Bank New York is renegotiating the terms of about \$200 million of loans has outstanding to troubled real estate investment trusts.

The disclosure was made in the version of a prospectus describing the company's recent \$100-million offering of 9 3/8 percent debentures.

The \$200 million is in addition to \$105 million of such loans which had already been renegotiated as of March 10 and classified as "nonincome-producing" or "taken together. The loans represent more than 40 percent of the \$718.4 million of REIT loans on Chemical's books at the end of last year.

Chemical Bank New York is the holding company for Chemical Bank. The figures do not take into account the loans security National Bank, which was acquired by Chemical Bank in emergency take-over earlier year.

what amount of the \$200 million being renegotiated would be classified as nonincome-producing. The \$105 million in REIT loans already classified as nonincome assets had been renegotiated to provide for deferral or reduction of interest rates.

The renegotiations could add heavily to the already sizable amount of total nonincome loans on Chemical's books. Such loans, basically those on which interest payments have been delinquent for 60 days, amounted to \$345 million at the end of last year, the prospectus stated. That compared with \$234 million the previous year and only \$84 million at the end of 1972.

At the end of last year, REIT loans accounted for only 376 million of the nonincome-producing loans.

\$500 Million Offered

Based on the figures in the prospectus, the total of nonincome-producing loans potentially could amount to more than \$500 million, one analyst said. At the end of 1974, Chemical Bank New York had about \$12.7 billion of loans outstanding.

Analysts said that many major banks are experiencing similar difficulties. The Chemical prospectus is the first to discuss the problems in detail, however.

The issue is important because such problem loans cause both a loss of current income and are candidates for write-offs as total losses.

Chemical noted that the company's experience over the past two years has been that loan chargeoffs in each of the two years have averaged 16 percent of the previous year's nonincome-producing loans.

Inflation Seen % for Swiss

BERNE, March 25 (Reuters).—Swiss inflation might rise by about 8 percent in Switzerland this year, compared with nearly 10 percent last year, the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) said in a report published here today.

At the annual OECD report, the Swiss economy also was noted as being the only one in the world to continue to rise in the economy and level of employment will be seriously affected.

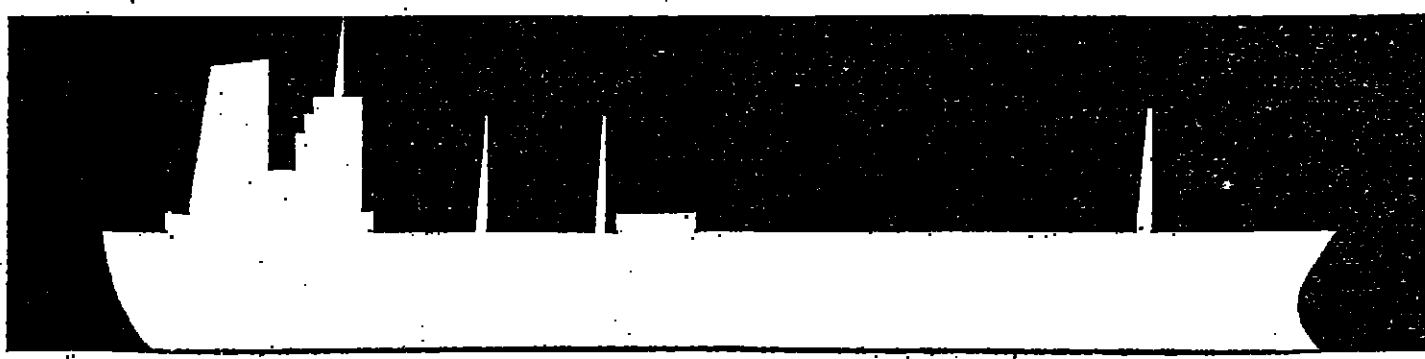
The report said future trends in the Swiss economy are very uncertain but it would be rather more moderate than in other countries.

The OECD secretariat noted that at the end of January, the Swiss franc was still 94 percent of the parity fixed in the London agreement of December 1971, and its appreciation was liable to reach a critical point.

While there were some who felt a directly restrictive measure should be used, the Swiss authorities considered such a policy to be inadvisable in present circumstances, the report said.

ish Prices Rise

COPENHAGEN, March 25 (Reuters).—Denmark's consumer price index rose in February to 121.1 from 120.5 in January. The Bureau of Statistics said, represents a 13.5-percent increase from 1948 in February



Arabs Cash In on Slump in Tanker Prices

By Terry Robards

LONDON (NYT).—"If this were the stock market," said a banker surveying the world shipping situation, "you would call it a classic manipulation. By jacking up the price of oil, the Arabs cut the bottom out of the tanker market. Then they come in and buy up the ships at the depressed prices that they themselves created."

Glut in Ships Was Caused by Dip in Oil Use as Crude Price Rose

The entry of the producing countries into world shipping on a major scale is expected to have a profound impact on the structure of the industry. The members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries now own an estimated 3 percent of the world tanker fleet. Ship brokers in London say their per-

centage will grow to 20 or 30 percent by the 1980s.

For the first time in its history, Lloyd's is keeping a separate tabulation of tanker tonnage related to Middle East countries. It shows that the Arab countries and Iran had 33 new tankers with a total capacity of 6.2 million tons on order as of mid-1974, compared

with a total existing tanker fleet of 55 ships with total oil capacity of less than 2 million tons as the same date, the latest for which comprehensive statistics are available.

"They're coming in at the right time," said Andrew Carpenter, a director of H.P. Drewry Shipping Consultants Ltd., of London. "We are already seeing these fleets being built up and the increase will be rather significant."

Gordon Bayley, director of Terminal Operators, another ship consulting and research firm here, said: "The OPEC states have achieved all of their objectives as regards oil. Now they're moving into downstream activities—refining and ships."

Nobody is predicting that the Arabs will replace the Greeks or the Norwegians in the shipping business in the foreseeable future, but nearly everybody is convinced that the oil-producing countries will be a major force in the market shortly.

N.Y. Fears Interest Rate Rise As New Bond Issues Pile Up

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP).—Wall Street operators are getting jittery about the tremendous pileup of new bonds coming to market.

Bond prices have been falling for three weeks, while stock prices have also taken a beating over the past week. Several stock and bond specialists say part of the problem is the congestion in the bond market.

The record volume of new bond issues is forcing companies to offer higher interest rates, and Wall Street fears that higher borrowing costs will hold back an economic recovery.

"All of a sudden there is huge borrowing by the U.S. Treasury and big companies that do not often borrow. There's a fear that the interest rate decline may end well before a business recovery gets under way," said John Sutherland, portfolio manager at Irving Trust Co.

Big Treasury Offerings

Treasury bond offerings this month to help finance huge federal spending plans totaled \$7 billion. And the Treasury plans to retire and refuel another \$15 billion to \$18 billion in May, bond traders say.

Large corporations—some absent for decades from the bond market—are borrowing more money from the American public this month than ever before.

New corporate offerings, totaling more than \$1 billion a week this month, are the highest on the books. The March calendar of new corporate bonds now adds up to about \$4.2 billion, surpassing the \$4.1-billion peak set in March of 1971, a record year.

In the past three weeks, interest on those company bonds has risen back to January levels, about 8.75 percent. Rates on premium bonds had fallen to around 8.3 percent from almost 10 percent last October.

Congress Urges Fed To Ease Money Policy

WASHINGTON, March 25 (Reuters).—The House of Representatives today joined the Senate in urging the Federal Reserve Board to fight the recession by easing monetary policy, but did not set any specific money supply goal.

The House voted 335 to 46 in favor of a broadly worded resolution on monetary policy which the Senate approved last week. The resolution does not require President Ford's signature and thus does not carry the force of law.



NAMED—Sister Jane Scully, a nun and president of Carroll College, Pittsburgh, has been named the first woman director of Gulf Oil Corp.

German Investment Dip

BONN, March 25 (AP-DJ).—Foreign direct investment in West Germany declined to 4,483 billion marks in 1974 from 6,127 billion in 1973, the Economics Ministry said today.

Other buyers reported to be acting on behalf of Middle East countries have been purchasing substantial second-hand tonnage anonymously. Sometimes they are identified as "unnamed interests" in Lloyd's Register of Shipping, the Bible of the industry.

FINANCIAL YEAR 1974 SOCIETE GENERALE DE BELGIQUE

GENERAL MEETING APPROVES 1974 ACCOUNTS

Summary of Governor Max Nokin's Statement

Société Générale de Belgique is studying an issue of convertible bonds, the Governor Max Nokin announced at the Annual General Meeting on March 18, 1975.

In an important statement he commented on the Balance Sheet and the accounts for 1974 which showed higher profits and additional investments.

He said in particular with current economic and social problems. In an exporting country like Belgium, he said, wages and salaries must be kept at levels which do not impair the country's competitive capacity.

Private savings, the Governor continued, must be respected, encouraged and rewarded, if living standards are to be safeguarded and employment maintained. To this end, savings must be free—which means that people must be free to save and to choose what use they will make of their savings. It is no solution that

savings should be forced through a tax system, into publicly owned undertakings, the efficiency and effectiveness of which has never been proved, and which would be ill equipped to stand up against the international competition which Belgium cannot avoid.

The recession, he said, is associated with a phase of adaptation through which the world economy is passing. The world economic situation should not be made a pretext for exaggerated pessimism—for the underlying facts are very different from those of 1929-30.

Higher dividend - Important investments - Sponsoring new activities - "Internationalisation"

Features of the Société Générale de Belgique report for 1974 were:

- further increase in the share portfolio by net total of BF 172.2 million;
- execution of major invest-

ments by affiliated companies, under development programmes framed in active cooperation with Société Générale;

- sponsorship of new activities in fields offering good future potentialities;
- increasingly international character of the Group's interests and activities.

The profit for the 1974 accounting period was BF 1,306.6 million, and the dividend declared is BF 175 net. For shareholders liable to Belgian tax, this is equivalent to a gross income of BF 207.50 and a gross yield of over 10% at current Bourse quotations for the Société Générale shares.

For copies of the Annual Report (available in French, Dutch and English) please apply to Société Générale de Belgique, External Relations Department, rue des Petits Carmes, 51 - B 1000 Brussels - Tel. 02/513.28.55 ext. 38.

BANQUE EUROPEENNE DE CREDIT

BEC

EUROPEAN CREDIT BANK

Short- medium- and long-term credits
at fixed or variable rates
in convertible currencies
for national and international
industrial and commercial
investments

SHAREHOLDERS	EUROPEAN CREDIT BANK		
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.	Own Funds - BF 1,383,000,000 (US\$517.7 Million)		
Banca Commerciale Italiana	BANQUE EUROPEENNE DE CREDIT		
Creditanstalt-Bankverein	Rue de la Loi, 15, B-1040 Bruxelles		
Deutsche Bank AG	Telephone 513 97 99 or 511 58 10		
Midland Bank Ltd.	Telex 23846 or 23411 (Dealers)		
Société Générale (France)			
Société Générale de Banque (Belgium)			

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (as expressed in millions of US dollars)

	1974***	1973**	1972*
Capital and reserves	51.7	42.1	33.3
Subordinated credit lines of shareholders	117.5	106.0	-
Net profit for the year	7.4	5.5	4.0
Medium and long-term credits granted	1,155.7	892.7	517.7
Medium and long-term credits drawn down	988.6	716.8	443.0
Securities	293.0	234.9	48.0
Short-term advances	113.0	69.7	146.9
Total assets	1,627.2	1,236.1	809.6

* Converted at a rate of \$1.00 = BF 36.40
 ** Converted at a rate of \$1.00 = BF 40.33
 * Converted at the parity rates agreed at the Washington Conference of 18th December 1971 (\$1.00 = BF 44.81)

New York Stock Exchange Trading

1975- High Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Stk. P/E 100s	High Low	Net Last chge
(Continued from preceding page.)				
24 1/4	14 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
27 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4

SHAREHOLDERS EXCALIBUR INVESTMENT CORPORATION S.A.

Société Anonyme, Incorporée en Belgique
R.C. Luxembourg B 3400

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to shareholders that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above-named Company will be held at 3.00 p.m. on Monday 7th April 1975 at 37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg, with the following Agenda:

Agenda

- To ratify the nomination of Messrs. Nicholas G. Cifello and Raymond Straits as Directors of the Company made by the General Council of the Company on 24th September 1974.
- To approve a balance-sheet as at 15th September 1974, as a result of which repurchases by the Company and Excalibur Realisations S.A. of the Company's shares could no longer be carried out because of insufficiency of retained profits and non-compulsory reserves.
- To state that, according to Article 16 of the Articles of Incorporation of the company, the company shall be dissolved with effect from 16th September 1974.
- To appoint as liquidator of the Company Hogevoort & Cie of 43, rue Goethe, Luxembourg.
- (A) To approve an Agreement dated 5th March 1975 made between the Company and Alexander Fund S.A. (Alexander Fund) by which:

(i) the Company will purchase for cash and/or subscribe in cash shares of Alexander Fund having an aggregate net asset value equal to the value of the total consolidated assets (less an amount sufficient to meet all the liabilities) of the Company and of Excalibur Realisations S.A. at a price equal to the net asset value per share of Alexander Fund, the value of such assets and such net asset value being determined in accordance with the terms of the said Agreement as at the date of the latest of the Meetings (or any adjournments thereof) convened by the Company and Alexander Fund for the purpose of approving the said Agreement; and

(ii) the Company will transfer to Alexander Fund all its assets (other than the shares of Alexander Fund mentioned in paragraph (i) above) and any assets then held which are unsuitable for acquisition having regard to Alexander Fund's investment policy for a consideration in cash equal to the value (determined as aforesaid) of the assets so transferred.

(B) To authorise the Company to procure the cash required for the purchase and/or subscription referred to under paragraph (A) (i) above by way of loan notwithstanding the provisions of Article 3 of its Articles of Incorporation which restrict the borrowings of the Company to an amount not exceeding 10 per cent. of its net assets held in securities.

6. Subject to the passing of Resolutions 2 to 5 above and to the Agreement referred to in Resolution 5 above being approved by the Meeting of Shareholders of Alexander Fund convened for the same date or at any adjournment thereof, to instruct the liquidator to implement the action proposed under Resolution 5 above and to distribute the assets of the Company to its shareholders (after providing for all liabilities in proportion to the number of shares which they respectively hold).

Shareholders are advised that in order for a valid decision to be taken on Resolution 5, at least 50 per cent. of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company must be represented in person or by proxy at the Extraordinary General Meeting. For Resolution 5 to be adopted, the concurrence of holders of two-thirds of the total number of shares represented at the Meeting is required. Consequently, the Board of Directors has resolved that if a 50 per cent. quorum is not present or if there is not a two-thirds majority in favour of Resolution 5, or if the Board so decides for other reasons, voting on all items of the Agenda may be adjourned to a second Meeting to be convened by further notice. At such second Meeting there will be no quorum requirement and shares not represented at the Meeting (up to a maximum of one-third of the total number of shares in issue) will be deemed to be represented and to vote in favour of Resolution 5. In one case, Resolution 5 will in addition require the concurrence of a simple majority of the shares represented at the Meeting. There is no quorum requirement applicable to the other Resolutions, for which the concurrence of a simple majority of the total number of shares represented at the Meeting is required.

Holders of Bearer Shares may vote at the Meeting in person by producing at the Meeting either their share certificates or a certificate of deposit which will be issued to them against deposit of their share certificates with Kredietbank S.A., Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg, or any other bank or banking institution prior to the holding of the Meeting. Holders of Bearer Shares may also vote at the Meeting by proxy by completing the form of proxy which may be obtained from Kredietbank S.A., Luxembourg, or from Montreal Trust Company, Fundservice Division, 15, Toronto Street, Toronto, Canada. In order to be valid all forms of proxy must reach the Company at 37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg, not later than 3 p.m. on 4th April, 1975.

Shares certificates as deposited will be retained until the Meeting or any adjournment thereof has been concluded. If the above Resolutions are duly passed, share certificates so deposited at Kredietbank S.A., Luxembourg, will be retained pending issue of the respective Alexander Fund share certificates.

Holders of Registered Shares who are registered as shareholders in the Register of the Company as at the date of the Meeting may vote at the Meeting in person or by proxy.

Dated 12th March, 1975.

For and on behalf of
SHAREHOLDERS EXCALIBUR INVESTMENT CORPORATION S.A.
The Board of Directors

Note: Copies of a letter from the directors of the company to shareholders containing in an appendix thereto an explanatory memorandum issued by Alexander Fund on 11th March 1975 and accompanied by the audited accounts of Alexander Fund for the year ended 30th June 1974 and the unaudited semi-annual report for the period ended 31st December 1974 will be available to shareholders of the company at the offices of Kredietbank S.A., Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg and of Montreal Trust Company, Fundservice Division, 15, Toronto Street, Toronto, Canada, up to and including the date of the above-mentioned meeting or any adjournment thereof.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

1975- High Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Stk. P/E 100s	High Low	Net Last chge
14 1/4	14 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
27 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4

Brussels

1975- High Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Stk. P/E 100s	High Low	Net Last chge
14 1/4	14 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
27 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4

Frankfurt

1975- High Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Stk. P/E 100s	High Low	Net Last chge
14 1/4	14 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
27 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4

Paris

1975- High Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Stk. P/E 100s	High Low	Net Last chge
14 1/4	14 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
27 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4

London

1975- High Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Stk. P/E 100s	High Low	Net Last chge
14 1/4	14 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
27 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4

Zurich

1975- High Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Stk. P/E 100s	High Low	Net Last chge
14 1/4	14 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
27 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4

1975- High Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Stk. P/E 100s	High Low	Net Last chge
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
27 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4

1975- High Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Stk. P/E 100s	High Low	Net Last chge
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
27 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4

1975- High Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Stk. P/E 100s	High Low	Net Last chge
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
27 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4

1975- High Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Stk. P/E 100s	High Low	Net Last chge
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
27 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4

1975- High Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Stk. P/E 100s	High Low	Net Last chge
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
27 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4

1975- High Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Stk. P/E 100s	High Low	Net Last chge
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
27 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices March 25, 1975

1975- High Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Stk. P/E 100s	High Low	Net Last chge
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
27 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/4	21 Saitan Lin	19 2	17 1/2	+ 1/4

International Bonds Traded in Euro

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds			Int'l Unit 81-82	95%	96%	Ashtad 5-6-82	7
			Kimberly 81-86 <td>99%</td> <td>100%</td> <td>Seafair 6-4-91<td>10</td></td>	99%	100%	Seafair 6-4-91 <td>10</td>	10
			Monsanto 81-85 <td>101%</td> <td>102%</td> <td>Seafair 4-2-82<td>10</td></td>	101%	102%	Seafair 4-2-82 <td>10</td>	10
			National 8-87 <td>94</td> <td>95</td> <td>Bond 6-5-91<td>10</td></td>	94	95	Bond 6-5-91 <td>10</td>	10
Air France 91-93 <td>102</td> <td>103</td> <td>Wrigt/Knight 71-87<td>88</td><td>89</td><td>Bond 5-82<td>10</td></td></td>	102	103	Wrigt/Knight 71-87 <td>88</td> <td>89</td> <td>Bond 5-82<td>10</td></td>	88	89	Bond 5-82 <td>10</td>	10
Amax 9-76 <td>100</td> <td>101%</td> <td>Wm. A. Rorer 74-79<td>91</td><td>92%</td><td>Seafair 1-6-87<td>10</td></td></td>	100	101%	Wm. A. Rorer 74-79 <td>91</td> <td>92%</td> <td>Seafair 1-6-87<td>10</td></td>	91	92%	Seafair 1-6-87 <td>10</td>	10
Asahi 198-80 <td>98%</td> <td>99%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	98%	99%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
ASEA 91-93 <td>102%</td> <td>104%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	102%	104%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</td><td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</td> <td>Carnegie 4-88<td>10</td></td>	98%	99	Carnegie 4-88 <td>10</td>	10
Ashtad 91-87 <td>94%</td> <td>95%</td> <td>Chrysler 81-86<td>98%</td><td>99</</td></td>	94%	95%	Chrysler 81-86 <td>98%</td> <td>99</</td>	98%	99</		

